Terms, \ \$2,00 A YEAR, \$1,75 IN ADVANCE.

NO. 42

VOL. XI.

PORTLAND, (ME.,) THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1852.

THE PORTLAND INQUIRER, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT PORTLAND ME. 68 EXCHANGE ST.

WILLEY & THURSTON, PROPRIETORS.

Trans-\$2,00 a year, or \$1.75 in advance or within 30 days invariably. Twenty-five cents will be added for every six months delay after the first year's credit. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at 3 cents a line for his first insertion, and 2 cents for every succeeding insertion; 18 times to the square. The usual discount made to those who advertise by the year. Communications are to be addressed to the EDITOR, Restaurs Levines to the PUBLISHER, and both, post

No 10, STATE STREET, BUSTON. V. B. PALMER, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK, Are our agents in those cities for advertising and

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

SPEEUH OF ROBERT RANTOUL JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

On the Tariff, the Democratic Convention, and the Pugitive Slave Law.

Delivered in the House of Representatives,

MR. CHAIRMAN: The gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. Meacham,] who spoke yesterday, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stevens,] who has just taken his seat, have addressed to me, individually, a large portion of the remarks which they have had occasion to make upon the subject of the tariff. Now, sir, without any assistance from me. I am not afraid that the people of the United States will be made to believe that the highest taxation is the greatest blessing. I am not afraid that the farmers of the West, by any degree of ingenuity, can ever be them to give two barrels of flour for a certain quantity of iron, rather than one barrel of flour for the same quantity of iron : talk by the hour together about this question. Reduce it down to its ultimate elements, and it is simply this for an agricultural nation : Do you choose, for the product of so many days' labor, to get a ton of iron; or would you prefer, for the same amount of labor, to get only half a ton of iron? If gentlemen of the West think two tons of iron better than one, and if they think they had better buy a given quantity with one barrel of flour rather than with two, then, I think, they will never aid Pennsylvania in screwing down labor, which has been the effect of protection in England, Spain and France, and wherever it has been tried. I think they | think as I do.

ever they have been tried. Sir, the gentleman who last addressed the House addressed it very ably and very eloquently, but in a long series of historical facts, he is totally mistaken in his idea. The supposition that civilized nations have always adopted high protective tariffs, is ridiculously wide of the truth. Why, sir, the commerce of ancient nations, and the commerce of the middle ages, flourished in proportion to the freedom of that commerce, and it was the nations which adopted restrictive system :- the nations that adopted restriction and protection that ruined their commerce, and caused it to depart to other better con-

will never aid Pennsylvania capitalists in

tried over and over again, and failed wher-

screwing labor to the lowest point, in orcarry out incories which have been

ducted nations. Now, the gentleman meant to allude. as I suppose, although he did not specify it, to the Italian Republics of the middle ages, and to the great commerce which extended round the shores of the Mediterranean. Now, sir, the gentleman may go as far back as he pleases—he may go back to Athens, a Republic made great, and wealthy, and powerful by her commerce, and Athenian commerce was the creation of free trade—he may go back to the Roman Empire, and take the tariff

under Diocletian, when the Roman commerce was at its height.

The tariff of the time of Diaclotian was a tariff lower than that of England now. and that of England, as everybody knows, is a great deal lower than ours. Then you come down to the first tariff that was constructed upon scientific principles, after the downfall of the Roman Empire, which was that adopted by Godfrey de Boillon, King of Jerusalem at the time of the Crusades, and put in operation in Syria, and which afterwards became a model for all nations around the Mediterranean, in Italy and everywhere else. You find that it is an "ad valorem" tariff, with very few exceptions; from beginning to end, and most damned to eternal infamy. Well, sir, Washington to the commander of any of the duties are eight per cent, while some articles are put at sixteen per cent., at twenty-four per cent. Under this tariff, so much more liberal than any of later times, modern commerce had its birth.freedom of commerce in the Italian Republics that made them what they were. It was from their great commerce that their great wealth sprung up, and from their wealth grew up their immense manusactures, and not, as the gentleman supposes, that the commerce was created by the manufactures. He was putting the cart before the horse. But I am not going to make a speech on the subject of the tariff now; but by-and-by, if the House produce agitation by the course they purbed will in which is insult has been offered? It is simply because, as I will indulge me, after gentlemen from the North, East, and particularly from New England at the South attempt to consume the succession of the committee who examined that told the committee who examined that case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they asked me if I would pledge the case, when they are case, which is case, which is the c

it right before the country. member from the South, [Mr. Meade of share of representation in the convention Virginia, who spoke of me as an agitator, by that proceeding. coming here to stir up the nation into | Then they thought proper to go on and strife, to lash the waves of agitation into take measures for the union of the Demoupon the subject of the tariff. Now, sir, I made no reply. Very strange cratic party. Is any one Democrat in for an "agitator!" Again and again, for Massachusetts bound by what you do in sense of the world, operating as it is upon at least the twentieth time, have I listened such a convention? I speak not of the both sides of the Atlantic, will set this to the same denunciations, without reply- course which those Democrats may think question of free trade and protecting right, ing. I have been taunted on the floor of proper to take. That is a matter for them this House with being an agitator. By to determine. But I ask if any one Demwhom? By gentlemen from the South. ocrat in the State of Massachusetts is un-All the gentlemen who have risen here to | der any obligation growing out of the prodenounce agitation, and to stir up bitter ceedings of a convention in which the feelings by that very denunciation-all, I State of Massachusetts was deprived of might almost say, have come from the her proportionate number of delegates South. And persons who sit quietly in elected by her choice? That is a questheir soats and hear epithets applied to tion for the Democratic party to consider, them, which they can scarcely, as gentle- and for the Democrats of Massachusetts men, listen to without immediately re- to consider. and to that it comes. Gentlemen may senting them; gentlemen from the North fore this House in any allusion to the subject of slavery, except in reply to a direct attack upon me. Again and again town of Marblehead. Elbridge Gerry, have I suffered such attacks to pass with- coming from the town of Marblehead, was out notice or reply, but still the charge of the charman of the committee that rengitation comes from another and another ported the resolutions of the 30th of April,

> disposed to leave to abler hands the work I am about to undertake, I am at last sin- my own native town of Beverly, and a na- imous opinions of the Senate and House gled out in such a manner, that I cannot tive of my own district, Nathan Dane, who as a man of honor, sit quiet any longer. | was chairman of the committee that re-I am compelled to speak by a necessity | ported the resolves of the 21st of Februawhich I cannot avoid, without the impu- ry, 1787, for calling the Federal conventation of cowardice, and, as I think, a tion at Philadelphia—the convention that justly deserved imputation of cowardice, if framed the constitution of the United I should remain quiet. That is my posi- States; and that same Nathan Dane, of tion. I speak, not because I desire it, but | that same town of Beverly, was the same because the men who say "put an end to | who drew up the ordinance of 1787, which agitation" compel me to speak and will gave freedom to the broad territory Northnot allow me to remain silent. That is west of the Ohio. the reason why I intend at present to dis-

cuss this question.

ry did him honor. Ambition rivetted about | nah;" fitted out from my own town of Ber- On the 12th July, a little more than a his neck the collar of slavery, and he was erly. The first commission given by when gentlemen from Connecticut choose | cruiser against Great Britain, was issued and a very few, and those not important, read this history carefully, and see where district. The first in the long list of naa parallel will run; and not jump to find val heroes; the first man who poured out a parallel where there is nothing but a his life's blood in that great war against This is the truth of history, and it was the cuse for occupying the attention of the cried, "Don't give up the ship," was Capcommittee) events have recently transpir- tain Mugford, of Marblehead, on the 19th ed, which are perfectly well known to of May, 1775. every member of the committee, and, there-fore, not necessary to be recapitulated in form a Democratic Congressional district. detail at present, which have singled me It is a district that has bright revolutionaout, and made it my duty to explain my ry glory-historical glory clustered thickposition. I am about to speak of this ly around it. It is not to me that the inprocess of putting an end to agitation, so wisely conceived by these gentlemen, who trict which I have described to you.

England, have said all they have to say in prophing up that rotten system which has produced so myself beforehand to agree to the resolutions which might be adopted by that converges of thirteen and a half millions produced so much misery in England, and consciences of thirteen and a half millions vention, "I do my own thinking, and do

has the same tendency here, I will take of white men in the North-when that | not allow any convention to do it for me." | delegated." This, I say, is the cornerthe liberty to reply, and for the present, thinking it quite safe to do so, I leave these dertake to drive it through by threats, by force, and by all those appliances which I pass on to a subject of as much more make men revolt against their dictation, consequence than the tariff, as liberty is they must understand that they have to do more important than property. Liberty with the descendants of the men who and property are the two great objects of commenced and who fought through the good government. Government ought to American Revolution, and whose charac-protect them both; and I hold, that of the ters have not materially changed—those two, liberty is infinitely the highest in im- of them who stay at home-however much portance; and when rights and liberties those who come here may be corrupted by are outraged it becomes an imperative the influences which surround them here duty to speak upon that outrage and set | - I say those who remain at home have not very much departed from the original I have been sitting here since the com- character. I allude to the circumstances mencement of this session-ay, and it be- which recently occurred at Baltimore, as gan before we took our seats here-I have my reason for addressing the committee been sitting here listening to denuncia- at this time. Sir, I was unanimously tions of agitation, and agitators, upon a elected a delegate to the National Democertain subject, which has been handled a cratic Convention by ballot, and on the great deal upon this floor. "Cease this first ballot, in the fullest convention that agitation! Quiet the distracted country!" | has been held in my district for many That has been the cry. We were told years—a convention regularly called, acthat we must cease agitation upon that cording to the uniform usage in Massasubject, at a meeting of the Democratic | chusetts for the last twenty-five or thirty members, before we took our seats here, years. I was sent there to represent five we were told so in a manner tending to thousand Democrats, who act with the promote agitation. We came here on the party in its regular organization. The following Monday, and the first greeting | convention thought proper to disfranchise that I received upon this floor, before we my district—the only Democratic district went into the election of Speaker, while I in Massachusetts-and thought proper was sitting very quietly, as I generally do, thereby to insult, not merely that district, being a quiet and peaceable man, was a but the sovereign State of Massachusetts. denunciation of myself individually, by a which was shorn of her proportionate

As to the district which has been thus who have exercised all this forbearance disfranchised, why, sir, if there is a disare again, and again, and again, and seem- trict from the Madawaska to the Rio ingly without end, thunted in this manner Grande-if there is a district from Massaby gentlemen who say that they desire chusetts bay to San Francisco that is, and quiet and that agitation shall cease. If | ought to be Democratic, it is the district they do so desire why do they not cease that I represent; and I should like to it? I and my friends have made no agi- compare its history with, the history of tation. I have not opened my mouth be- any other district represented by any oth-

quarter, against me, and all those who 1783, giving the power to regulate comhink as I do.

Well, sir, after sitting quiet so long, the resolution that laid the foundation of blushes when that page of history is re-

Well, sir, if I stopped there, I think 1 should have made out a list of claims for row compass. It is only necessary to take I said, sir, that these taunts and sneers | my district which it would not be very came from the South, but sometimes they easy to surpass. But, sir, the first resistcame from gentlemen who happened to ance to the power of Great Britain in the be born in the North. By what mysteri- revolutionary struggle was in the town of ous dispensation of Providence it happen- Danvers-a town in my district, and which ed that they were born there, it is not for adjoins my town. On the 26th of Februme to conjecture. Way, there comes here ary, 1775, before the battle of Lexington, from a district represented in the last that which was done at Lexington and Congress by an Abolitionist—an Aboli- Concord was attempted to be done at Dantionist elected by the votes of the gentle- vers. The British troops marched upon men's friends-a young stripling, Hon. the town to seize the arsenals and stores Collin M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, who of the Americans, but they were turned undertook to introduce Benedict Arnold back. They were met by a collection of as a subject of comparison on this floor. the farmers and mechanics of Salem, Bev-Well, sir, if Benedict Arnold is to be erly and Danvers so strong that Col. Lescompared to members of this House, I, for | lie, who commanded the British troops, one, claim the liberty to select the mem- turned back discomfited from his purpose, ber with whom the comparison is to be knowing that unless he did so, he and his made. Benedict Arnold, if I recollect party would be made prisoners of war .necticut, and not in Massachusetts. He was a young gentleman of great promise in the Concord fight than any other town a gentleman from whom his friends ex- after the morning massacre. Beverly, my pected something very magnificent, sup- native town, sent her sous further than posing him to be just the man fitted to any other town on the 19th of April, 1775, rise in the world-a man troubled with no to strike in the first battle of liberty; and scruples. They were very seriously dis- I have seen the garment, stained with his appointed in that expectation. Benedict | blood, in which he was killed on that day. Arnold apostatized from the cause of free- The first Continental flag hoisted upon dom to the cause of slavery, if I have read , the ocean, in defiance of British supremahistory aright. His efforts against slave- cy, was the flag of the schooner "Hanto make comparisons of that sort, let them to Capt. Manly, of Marblehead, in my contrast. But, sir, (and that is my ex- slavery, crying, as Lawrence afterwards

tlemen suppose there are not some mil- eration-State-rights jealously preserved consequences of that mistake will begin scintilla of power not so granted. to appear, a little more clearly than they There can be no difficulty, then, in asto think for myself, and adhered to that Congress under the Confederation. We constitutional law; and thought it a duty | we shall find them all expressly delegated; incumbent upon me to avow the conclu- none others existed. sions at which I had arrived.

now propose to examine. It is this: Is ation and Perpetual Union." there in the Constitution of the United By the THERD article, the said States States a grant of power to legislate for the "severally enter into a firm league of rendition of fugitives from labor? I say say there is not; and no man who calls Congress, himself a Democrat-whether he hails his character as a Democrat upon the po-Why, sir, what is the distinguishing doctrine of the Democratic party? I suppose particular provision of the compact. it is the doctrine laid down by Jefferson, in his comments upon the proposed veto of the first United States Bank. Thomas Jefferson says: "I conceive the cornerstone of the Constitution to be laid in the tenth article of the amendments to the by Thomas Jefferson, so understood to be by Samuel Adams and Elbridge Gerry, and all the old Democrats of New England as well as by Virginia, and the Democrats in the South; and that is the doctrine upon which I mean to take my stand .-That is the doctrine of the Baltimore resolutions as they were; the doctrine of the resolutions of 1798, '99, adopted at Baltimore the other day, which gentlemen talk about in such a way as to lead one tosuspect that they have not read them-the loctrine of the resolutions of 1798, '99, which declare the alien and sedition laws to be unconstitutional, by a course of reasoning which applies as strictly to this question of the fugitive slave law as it does to the alien law, or sedition law, or to any

section or clause of either. But the State of New Hampshire, when he constitutionality of the alien and sedition laws came up in her Legislature, voted unanimously, in a full House, one hundred and thirty-seven members being present, and unanimously in the Senate, that those laws were clearly,"constitutional and, in the present critical situation of our country," said they, "highly expedient." Is there a man in New Hampshire of Representatives of New Hampshire. that the ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS WERE "CONSTITUTIONAL." It is the unanmous opinion of New Hampshire now, that they are UNCONSTITUTIONAL; and, sir, the day will come, when every man's children will blush for his servile heresy upon this question, as the men of New Hampshire now blush for what their fathers did upon that question.

The question of the constitutionality of such grant of power is within a very narup the history of the clauses included in the POURTH ARTICLE of the Constitution, and see where they came from, what they mean, and what changes they underwent. Sir, everybody knows that they Constitution contains an enumeration of powers granted to Congress. The powers granted to Congress stand by themselves, as they did in the old Articles of Confederation. In another part of that instrument, distinct from the enumeration of powers granted to Congress, you find certain clauses of compact. I suppose there is not a man in this House who will undertake to deny that there are clauses of mere compact in the Constitution-clauses of compact between the States, which imply no grant of power whatever to the Federal Government. The whole question is, does the clause relating to the fugitives which give power to the General Government, or is it simply a clause of compact between the States? This is the question.

Well, now, sir, the Continental Conappoint a committee of one from each gitives from justice. Colony to report articles of confederation. The next day the committee was appointed, and Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, was the member from that State, upon it. the articles, which were debated from time to time, and adopted by Congress on the 15th November, 1777. They were ratified by the States, one after another, upon them on the 1st of March, 1781

The first article establishes the style of | Carolina and Georgia. Confederacy-"it shall be "The United States of America." The second article is the key to the whole; and is therefore the law of such States respectively, for very important to be considered. It de- the government of their own free white intermines that the government to be established for the management of the general were 2, interests of the United States, shall be rejected strictly held, and confined within the limits of powers expressly granted by the act that clause of the old Confederation, or of confederation. It is in these words: "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and overy pow- venient way of escaping its consequences er, jurisdiction, and right which is not, by

That is the reason. Well, now, do gen- stone of the whole system of the Confedlions of white persons at the North, who | a few powers clearly defined are granted do their own thinking, as well as myself? to Congress, which is sternly prohibited at If they suppose any such thing, they are the outset, by the first fundamental pringrievously mistaken, and by and by the ciples of its existence, from assuming any

now appear. It is because I determined | certaining what powers belonged to the determination, upon a great question of have only to read the enumeration, and

Let us proceed, then, with our examin-That question of constitutional law I ation of the several "Articles of Confeder-

friendship:" but no power is granted to

By the Fourth article, the free inhabfrom New Hampshire, or any other part itants of each State, except paupers, vagof the Union—can for a moment sustain | abonds, and fugitives from justice, are, "entitled to all privileges and immunities sition that there is such a grant of power. of free citizens in the several States:" but no grant of power is connected with this

A second clause of the same article is in these words: "If any person guilty of, or charged with, treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor, in any State, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of Constitution;" the article that no powers | the Governor or executive officer of the can be exercised by the General Govern- State from which he fled, be delivered up, ment except such as are granted to it; and removed to the State having jurisdicthat powers not granted to the General tion of his offence." The power to de-Government "are reserved to the States liver up the person guilty or charged, is or to the people." This is the foundation not "expressly delegated to the Haited This is the foundation | not "expressly delegated to the United of the Democratic faith, so stated to be States," but "each State retains," that power as entire, and unimpaired, and unquestionable, as if the Confederation had

never been brought into existence. A third clause of the same article is in these words: "full faith and credit shall be given in each of these States, to the records, acts, and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other State." The Congress had no power to by any other State. That these clauses, enforce or to regulate, this stipulation of the compact. Each State retained unimpaired, and unquestioned, all and "every power, jurisdiction and right," over the manner in which this agreement should be performed, and the effect of that perform-

Now, the substance of this FOURTH article of the Confederation-the substance of each of three clauses of this fourth article-has found its way into the Constitution of the United States, constituting, together with certain additional provisions to be considered by-and-by, the first and second sections of the FOURTH ARTICLE of | ciples in some respects widely diverse

that instrument. How came these agreements of the old compact of 1777 into the Federal Constitution of the 17th of September, 1787?-What changes have they undergone in once alluded to. Yet the very object of passing them? What effect and force, in all these resolutions was to bring forward their present form, do they now carry with | and present for discussion the views of imous opinions of the Senate and House | formed from mutual stipulations between contracting parties, into grants of power, by parties surrendering what they had retained and reserved to themselves for ten years, to a new administration of the powers, jurisdiction, and rights, in this behalf, then for the first time delegated to the United States?

If so, how, when, why, by whom, by what apt words to express the transformation of these mutual covenants into delegations of power, was this new grant first made, and where in the record, do you find it written down?

We will trace the subsequent history of these elipulations of the old Confederacy, and examine, first, the process to which they have been subjected, the changes resulting from it, and the addition they have received, and when we have sufficiently considered the clauses by themselves, we will inquire whether they are affected by their relation to other parts of the same instrument, and whether any different rule of construction is to be applied to interpret them, so as entirely to change their character.

It does not appear that any complaint was made of the non-performance of either of these three stipulations by any State. either in the Continental Congress during the ten years that followed the adoption of the Article of Confederation, or in the Constitutional Convention during its from labor, belong to that class of clauses whole session, or that any apprehension of such non-performance in future was expressed from any quarter. Nor does it appear that any objection was raised against the clause concerning the faith due gress resolved, on the 11th June, 1776, to to public records, or that concerning fu-

It was, however, as it would appear, repugnant to the sentiments of South Carolina to guarantee all the privileges of free citizens of her own State to the colored free inhabitants of other States. On the month afterwards, this committee reported 25th of June, 1778, South Carolina accordingly moved to insert the word "white" in article fourth, clause first, between the words "free inhabitants." On this proposition the States voted-

was rejected; the two ayes were South South Carolina moved, after the words

"several States," to insert "according to habitants." On which motion the ayes passed in the State of which he was Govwere 2, the noes 8, divided 1; and it was

South Carolina was unable to repeal prevent its passing into the new Constitution. But she has found a very consince that time, and calls upon other this Confederation, EXPRESSLY DEL- States to fulfil their agreements in these EGATED to the United States in Con- articles of compact, a portion of which, understanding it perfectly well, as she No implied powers there! "Expressly showed by trying to change it, she still means of veto. Neither Mr. Hamilton

tually and perseveringly to violate.

No other change seems to have been suggested in either of these clauses in the period of ten years. On the 21st of February, 1787, a grand

committee, of which the Hon. Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, was chairman, recommended a meeting of delegates from each State to revise the Articles of Confederation. On the motion of the delegates from Massachusetts, the second Monday in May.

Sundry members met on that day, May 14. 1787, but the convention did not elect their Preident, George Washington, until the 25th. On Monday the 28th, they adopted their rules and orders, and on the 28th, they proceeded to business .-On that day, Charles Pickney, of South Carolina, submitted a draft of a constitution, of the convention

In this draft, the twelfth and thirteenth articles were as follows:

ART. XII. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and .immunities of citizens in the several States. Any person charged with crimes in any State fleeing from justice to another, shall on demand of the Executive of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence

"ART. XIII. Full faith shall be given. in each State, to the acts of the Legislature, and to the records and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of

every State."

There is no reason to suspect, therefore, that it had occurred to South Carolina at that time to convert either of these clauses into a grant of power, or to insert among them any provision for the case of fugitives from service. Neither of these changes had been thought of either by South Carolina or, as far as we know, as they stood in the Articles of Confederation, were so far satisfactory to all sections and to all parties as not to be among those provisions of the compact which it was desired to revise, and which the convention had come together expressly to reform, seems to be quite evident, not only from the facts niready stated, but also from the circumstance that in the six other plans submitted to the Constitution convention, in the forms of resolutions. embodying the views of leading statesmen, and of the different parties struggling to mould the new institutions upon prinfrom each other, neither the faith due to of fugitives from labor, is so much as ors upon all disputed points involved in the mission of the convention.

The plans to which I refer were Edmund Randolph's fifteen propsitions, pre-sented June 15th; Colonel Hamilton's plan in eleven propositions, presented June 28th; Randolph's plan as amended, and again submitted in Committee of the Whole, in nineteen resolutions June 19th; the report of the committee of detail on the twenty-three resolutions, July 26th; the report of eleven made September 4th. Neither of these plans contains any allusion to the question of fugitives from service, now insanely imagined by the fanatics of slave-worship to have been one of the leading "compromises of the Constitution" -a thing which no man in the Convention which formed the Constitution drempt of until it was suggested in another assembly, and upon another occasion, and for another purpose. On the 18th of June, the same day in which he submitted his plan, Mr. Hamilton read, as part of his great speech, his complete draft of a constitution, in which the clauses already given from Pickney's draft reappear in the following shape :-

"ART IX-SEC. 5. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens in every other State; and full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of another.

"Sec. 6. Fugitives from justice from one State, who shall be delivered up on the application of the State from which

This draft of Mr. Hamilton is a carefully-finished production, carried out into all the minute details, and giving the author, s matured opinions of what the Constitution ought to be in every one of its eyes wide open, and as I have, as I will provisions. This gentleman represented the ultra Federal, consolidation, monarchial tendencies of the convention more fully and frankly than any other member; and was most desirous to multiply and extend grants of power to the Federal Government. He carried this notion so series of compacts. What did the Confar as to desire that the legislation of each | vention do with it? until Maryland, the last on the list, acted ayes 2, noes 8, divided 1; and the motion State should be controlled by the United States; and to effect this object, in the tenth of the resolutions offered by him on the 18th of June, he proposed that the Governor of each State should be appointed by the General Government, and have a veto upon all laws about to be ernor. This, with his President and resolutions, would have constituted a consolidated monarchy.

Mr. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, was the champion of the sectional the debate on the 2st of rights, that the thought the State Executive should be appointed by the General Government, and have a control over the State laws by States. He thought this might be safely

goes on coolly and deliberately, and habi- | nor any other friend of the Northern monarchial interest, nor Mr. Pickney, nor any other Southern friend of the sectional slave interest, had suggested in Continental Congress during the whole their drafts, or resolutions, or speeches, or in any other way; still less had any friend of Democratic and State rights suggested before the 23th of August, to give Congress any power over either of the three subjects of compact, viz:-credit due to records, immunities of citizens, and fugitives from justice; nor had any one alluded in the convention to the subject of fuit was resolved to call a convention for gitives from service. On the 6th of Authat purpose, to meet at Philadelphia on gust, about a month after the principal compromises had been settled, and the difficulties surmounted, a committee of hee of which John Rutledge, of South Carolina was chairman-reported a constitution entire, a printed copy being handed on the same day to each member In their report, the 14th, 15th, and 16th

articles are as follows: "ART. XIV. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several

treason, felony, or high misdeancemor in any State, who shall flee from justice, and shall be found in any other State, shall, on demand of the Executive power of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the offence.

"ART. XVI. Full faith shall be given in each State to the acts of the legislature, and to the records and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of

every other Sate."

On the 23d of August these paragraphs came up, in order for consideration. Article fourtecen was taken up. General Pinckney (Charles Cotesworth Pinckney) was not satisfied with it. He seemed to wish some provision should be included in favor of property in slaves. Article fourteen was adopted-ayes 9, no (South Carolina) 1, divided (Georgia) 1. Article fifteen, the words "high misdeanor were struck out, and "other crime" inserted. Mr. Butler and Mr. Pinckney, (Mr. C. Pickney,) both of South Carolina, moved to require "fugitives slaves and servants to be delivered up like criminals." Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, said, "this would oblige the Executive of THE STATE to do it at the public expense.-Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, saw no propriety in the public seizing and surrendering a slave, or servant, than a horse. Mr. Butler does not object to either objection; but he undertakes to change his proposition. "He withdrew his proposition, in order that some particular provision might be made apart from this article. Article fifteen was then unani-

mously adopted. Thus there is no indication of any intent to make as grant of power Butler's motion to require slaves to be delivered up, was to "require" THE STATE to do it to empower Congress to do it: or rather, to authorize the NATIONAL Exe-CUTIVE to do it. Wilson's objection shows this understanding. It would oblige the Executive of the STATE to do it AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE as happens when one State demands from another a fugitive from justice. Sherman thought THE PUBLIC had no more cause to seize a slave than a horse. How did Butler propose to obviate this objection? Was it by transferring the duty and expense from the lesser public, the State, to that greater public, the United States? It was giving to the master the same authority to recover his servant that he had to recover his horse; and it goes no further. A Virginian horse would be property in Pennsylvania. A Virginian negro held to service might not be property in Pennsylvania. The Constitution stipulates that the character of the property attaching to him before his escape, shall continue to attach to him in any State to which he may flee, whatever may be the laws of that State. A horse so escaping must be delivered up, so also must be a fugitive from labor. And that is all. When gentlemen imagine that the

Constitution has attributed to the negro held to service—to that description of property—the character of sacredness that does not attach to any other property whatever, they misread the Constitution and misjudge the men who framed it.-Than they have done what you impute to them, some of them would sooner have had their right hands cut off; yet the clause as it now stands, passed unanimously. The strict attention of very sharp intellects was drawn to this very question which I have been discussing, in that convention, and they settled it with their prove to this committee. Article sixteenth of the draft was that concerning public faith in the acts of the Legislatures and records, and judicial proce ings of the courts and magistrates of the several States. That was the last in this

August 29, Mr. Williamson (of North Carolina) moved to substitute in place of article 16th, "the words of the Articles of Confederation on the same subject .-He did not understand precisely the meaning of the article." Mr. Wilson and Dr. Johnson said it meant "that judgments in one State should be the ground of actions in other States; and that acts of the Legislature should be included, for the sake of acts of insolvency."

Mr. Pickney moved to commit it with motion for a power to pass the bankrupt lina, was the champion of the sectional slaws and to regulate damages on protest-slave interest, and he also declared, in the debate on the 23d of August, that he vored the commitment, and wished a pow-

(Concluded on last page.)

The Flag of the Free!!

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN P. HALE. OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE W. JULIAN, OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS AT LARGE SAMUEL FESSENDEN, PETER TALBOT.

mean to occupy it. We now offer the Inquirer

till the Nov. Election, FOUR COPIES FOR

overlook the importance of increasing the

regular subscribers. Everything depends up-

on it. Mr. Sumner's speech will be worth ten

WHY VOTE FOR JOHN P. HALE?

Thousands of citizens, impressed with the

excellence of the principles of the Free De-

mocracy, with the absolute necessity of over-

throwing the slave power, and with the ability,

Hale, are inclined to vote for him but hesitate

because they say it will do no good. He can-

not be elected. But who will say there may

who cannot be elected? No man of sense,

surely. There may be - there are such cases,

often found by members of the old parties as

well as others. The only question then is, is

this such a case? Most clearly it is. And we

ask a candid attention to the following reasons:

1. The vital principles of personal and public

liberty are represented in a candidate only by

Mr. flate; and if these have fallen into a mi-

nority, that only shows the necessity, most im-

2. Whoever votes for other candidates not

only fails to support, but votes against those

principles. Read the Platforms and endorse-

3. Voting for others is voting for moral wrong.

It is voting down justice; voting down liberty;

voting down honesty, morality, the "Higher

Law" of God; voting down conscience, reli-

gion and honor; voting for the general policy

approved by the advocates of the "sum of all

hunting in particular. After all delusion is

dissipated it comes undeniably to this. And

these crimes can no more be innocently perpe-

trated nor abetted at the ballot-box than else-

4. Other parties have struck down the great

right of habeas corpus. They have abolished

the Jury. They bribe their Judges, so called.

They condemn without witnesses, and their

candidates approve of all these things. . The

voter for them, therefore, says amen by his vote,

5. Besides this they have abandoned the lim-

itation of slavery, bid it sweep on, & are pledged

with their candidates, to oppose all efforts "when-

ever and wherever made," to restrict, denation-

alize and root up slavery out of the land. The

6. Neither party nor its candidate is in favor

of free farms to landless settlers. The noble

principles and soul-stirring appeals of Kossuth

both treat with obdurate disregard. Neither

is in favor of opening a great source of wealth

by acknowledging the independence of Hayti.

And whoever votes for them sustains their po-

guilt of such voting - such treason to God, to

7. Mr. Hale stands before the nation in di-

these questions, and those who stand by him

support the noble, sacred, safe and benevolent

8. These principles and objects can never be

if such a party is necessary, when shall it be

supported if not now? When will be a more

other interest at issue before the country?-

Providence has remarkably prepared the way

for this subject at this time, and there is no ex-

9. Refusing to vote for candidates of freedom till they can be elected, is to adopt a principle

which will prevent their election forever. If

the rule is good for one its good for all;-the

party of freedom would be disbanded, and the

old parties left to their own way without oppo-

sition or fear. And if they are now so servile.

what would they be if sure of all the voters

till-opposition, candidates could be elected?

Who can fail to see that this doctrine is one of

utter despair to the slave, treason to freedom,

10. Around Mr. Hale can be and will be

humanity and the country. It will write the

destiny of northern hunkerism, - the only

shield of the slave power. It will utterly de-

feat the great purposes of the base compro-mises. It will show that manhood yet remains

in the land. That there are hundreds of thou-sands who won't vote themselves blood-hounds

and scoundrels, at the service of man-traders.

tween Liberty and Slavery?

and total surrender to the slave power.

purposes which his nomination expresses.

voter, of necessity, says amen to this.

and can't help it if he would.

humanity and to country?

cuse for disregarding it.

villanies," and for man-stealing and woman-

peratively, to stand by them even there.

ments by the nominees and see.

times the cost of the paper.

Dist. 1, CHARLES TRAFTON.
2, ABRAHAM A. BARKER 15. Those who vote with the old parties vote 3, THEOPHILUS CUSHING 4, DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH. | their best strength, for nothing is at issue between them. Worse than that, they vote against OZIAS BLANCHARD. the future; they vote against humanity; against " 6, JONATHAN H. ILSLEY. the Constitution; against common honesty; CAMPAIGN PAPER. against millions of prayers-millions of beseech-Freemen now have the whole field, and they

ing sighs; against Liberty and against God. Who then will not vote for HALE AND JULIAN?—for all that is noble, just, pure, free, A DOLLAR, more or less. Friends of liberty, and of good report. The recollection of it will a plea of guilt. We can smile upon it, perhaps now is the time—this is the chance. Give the People knowledge. Give this paper the power | be sweet in later life, and encourage the hopes of the life to come. to do its work. If all parts of the State will aid, we can have 3000 in ten days. And do not

awe the slave power and write its future doom.

12. A strong vote now for John P. Hale will,

ure TRIUMPHANT ELECTION, while a

feeble vote will be his political destruction. O

man! have you a heart in your bosom that does

13. Immediately after this election the Cam-

JULIAN from the flag staff. The party was

organized at Pittsburg for triumph - pursued

not leap at such a fact? A fact it is.

Is all that nothing?

be won without him.

#### STOP THAT STORY.

There seems to be a somewhat extensive plan by the whigs to compel John P. Hale to drag the intolerable load of their own servility, and at his own expense. That is much like the North being compelled to catch the slaves and be taxed to pay the bills. Mr. Hale is a strong team, but this is too much. Every principle of truth and honor protests. But yesterday they were the great, proud party, whose principles were above all "one ideas" of liberty, scornsound judgment, and well tried honesty of Mr. ing the miserable fanatics except when useful to themselves. Now we find them not only begging but pilfering from these same despised "long heels." We can't stand that. not possibly be good reasons to vote for a man

In this and other States the story is passed about that Mr. Hale is in favor of Scott's election,-that he is laboring himself for that end and is quite willing his friends should do the same. All this is false and deceptive. It is another "Roerback," by which to purloin his influence and use it against himself; and if their professions of regard for him are sincere, there is double meanness in this strategy. He deserves better treatment of the whigs than this, and if they cannot drag their platform with their candidate on it over the course without his aid, they must stay where they are.

Mr. Hale has ever distinguished himself for impartiality respecting the old parties, has been independent of both, and his honesty and | frankness ought to protect him from this charge of underhanded collusion. Whenever he seeks the election of any man, it will be done openly and fairly. Mr. Hale deems the whig, like the other party, entirely hopeless for liberty, repudiates it wholly, loathes its platform which every whig voter endorses and to which its candidate is fully pledged, and holds it to be recreant to freedom to give either the least countenance or support. He regards an independent party erful. All his speeches and letters are of this character. In his letter to the Pittsburg Con-

vention, published last week, he says: "So far as the public can see or judge the whig and democratic parties, and both by the action of their organized representatives in Convention assembled, have formally abandoned and renounced every manly and generous sentiment which they ever possessed, or even professed and have consented henceforth to strive only in that contest which shall determine who is swiftest in obeying the requirments and doing the work of slavery. This is no new thing for the northern democracy. \* \* But now all this (proiorthern democracy.

cession) has been abandoned and the whigs have lescended to the level of the democracy, and avery contending with them for the pain which slavery the same of the pain which slavery the pain which same of the pain which same of the pain which slavery the pain whic hall award to its most servile menial. \* \* \* Under such circumstances, is it the time to talk of disorganizing the party of independent Democracy? (So every voter for another party says. Ed.) I trust that to that question every true man will answer emphatically, No."

Here is Mr. Hale's public and private posisitions. Who is willing to take on his soul the tion, frankly, honestly, faithfully maintained, without collusion, trick or secret artifice. And no slavery voter in the old parties must "lay the flattering unction to his soul" that he has the rect contrariety with the other parties on all least countenance or favor from freedom's noble candidate. The slaveholders and not Mr. Hale will approve that act of infidelity to mankind.

We call on the friends of freedom to expose, resist and denounce this fraud and falsehood; forced up into influence and action but by an , this cruel assault on Mr. Hale, this trick against independent party. The others have imposed | the cause of bleeding humanity. See that none the ban even upon the discussion of them. And are deceived

We see that in Ohio this story has been started, affirming that Mr. Hale in conversation had favorable time? When will there be less of stated to the same import. And he has written a letter positively denying it. He says:

"I utterly deny, and challenge the proof to the contrary, that I have in any private conversation with any one, since I came into Ohio, uttered a word at variance with, or inconsistent with, what I have said in my public addresses.

But no man, nor set of men, have a right from conversations in private, which are in perfect accordance with my public speaking to form ions of their own, and then publish

#### THE BEST YOU CAN.

We receive letters calling for great speakers -the greatest in the country, and nobody else. And here we fear our friends will wait, looking and longing for a Sumner or a Hale, till the harvest is lost. Those men cannot be had, and we must do our own work, and we can do it.gathered a moral power of immense value to It is a shame if we cannot. Don't we raise men in Maine? Then call out the doctors, ministers, lawyers, mechanics, farmers - call EVERY MAN into the work. If you cannot do what you would, do what you can. The worst possible blunder is to do nothing. The One-Man power is far the best. Were the country invaded, should we wait for some great orator to tell of it? GO TO WORK,

It will prove that the Higher Law is not wholly repudiated, nor conscience dead. Is not this HENRY BIBB announces in the last numworth something in a country struggling beween Liberty and Slavery? brothers from Missouri, safe via Under Ground fore it is presumed absurd to suppose he ever 11. A strong vote for Mr. Hale will lay the Railroad. Mr. Bibb had not seen his brothers drank too much! Of course it is! No one

slave parties, for the repeal of the scoundrel | Baltimore Platform Illustrated .- Attempt | or 10 years before the fact,) and it is willing to to Cover Pierce's Intemperance by Terct; bring to life the Proviso of freedom; nerve the arm of our noble public men; guard us against more slave States and territories; over-

ror.-Resisting Free Speech, &c. For nearly three months we have faithfully been warning the people of this State of the trap set to obtain their votes for an intemperate candidate for President of the United States .as a moral and political necessity, secure his fu- Had their property been in danger by counterfeiters, or even individual lives, by assassins, the case would have been comparatively trivial; but when the revolting, treasonable act of placing all those deathless interests in dissipated hands was in danger of being committed, we could not paign for 1856 is to be opened. We shall not be silent. Hostility intense we knew awaited even take down the names of HALE AND us, but a public moral duty we must and would discharge, however painful, like an honest man.

But during all this time the Argus and nearly with the steady tread of Cromwell's "Round- every other democratic paper in the State has heads" till achieved. It is not the work of a been silent. Why was this, but to cut down day, although the severest of the fight is past. the time for investigation, then by brazen deni-If any man is faint-hearted; - if he is morally als carry the people blind. That was the rlot, incapable of so sublime an enterprize let him | but we rejoice in having partially defeated it go back, or stay where he is. The victory will and secured a short space for the people to learn the truth. Our last article was too strong to 14. We can this year gather up a power in be endured, and we are told that a Sanhedrim this State, which, hereafter closely organized of managers was summoned to see what should as it is to be, will be controlling in this State in | be done. Notice was given on Thursday that incubation was in hopeful progress, and on Saturday the "devel-opement," as Mrs. Childs for nothing, squander their noblest powers, waste used to say, appeared. And such a sulphurous explosion never before dishonored the press in Maine. Falsehood, deception, insult, slander, virtuperation, outrage of every professional civility and decency of public intercourse, are against free speech; against true democracy; resorted to in order to destroy the force of simple truth. It was the bellowing and raving of a mad bull in a net.

Its furious assaults are made on personal character, which, to discerning persons, is always with a little commingled pity and contempt, but we shall never answer it. Our character has passed an ordeal in Maine, untarnished, to which few men are ever subjected; and relying (Mr. I. is better informed now.) And although on a kind Providence we bid those men defiance, we dare them to do their worst, and leave that subject to the people. Certainly it is needless for and his boon companions had their private sous to reply to old matters now shamelessly raked up, respecting that drunken assault in which the Argus itself felly vindicated us at friend late and taken in to conceal his condition, the time; and we protest against its torturing and he the greater portion of the time away Mr. Chickering in this matter.

The Argus told us to go to Concord and learn the facts from impartial sources. We had done so, and dared to tell our readers the plain truth. For this we are denounced as an "infamous the fishmarket. It says:

"We know that he has tried hard enough to get respectable people of Concord to villify the Democratic candidate; but out of some half dozen he applied to, all warm political enemies of Gen. Pierce, not one would say a word to his

All this is original manufacture of the Sanhedrim. They know nothing about it-NOTHING AT ALL, and so knew when they said this. Every person we conversed with, and among them as impartial, and as christian men as there are in N. H., told us the same story. The Argus simply lies. It says also of the Inquirer:

"It has been indeed generally said, and on good authority, that it had been sold out to the whigs. The arrangement, as we are well in-formed, is, that it shall continue to advocate Hale's election, but turn its batteries upon Pierce, and leave Scott untouched."

The object of this was to awaken prejudice in the minds of unmitigated democratic fools .-One of the Argus men was in the office the day our last paper was printed, said he did not believe a word of such stuff, and we told him of course there was no truth in it. The writers knew it was a stupid lie, but perhaps it might be worth something. What is your "good auas the only hope against the slave power, and is no skulking. Out with it. The culprits fear- less of our articles have been published in the old party nominations. The Dr. has been and capacity of this great and progressive people." placed at his breast thus:

"There is a misnamed Reverend in this city, who is to be a witness in case of necessity. We give him fair warning, and advise him to stick to his calling. If, however, he is anxious for a most unenviable notoriety, we will not balk his ambition. We have facts that will help him

Was ever the like of this seen in civilized society? If we have come to this, it is time to move for annexation to Austria.

The Argus says Pierce is "a strict tetotaller." No doubt of it-not the least, and such he has been ever since his nomination! He has carefully shunned occasions of temptation and we presume has not dared to drink a drop since he was nominated. But we were told on good authority at Concord that he had a hard drive not six days before that time; and we have no doubt of

The Argus exhibits the white of its eyes at what we said of Wood-" Dr. Wood, as it calls him, but carefully conceals the evidence to which we referred, - that we saw and read the documents which convicted him of lying, and that the Statesman, whose editor is a deacon of the Congregational church there, distinctly exposed Wood's falsification. (By the way, we suggest by patent on all applicants.) We stated that we did not derive our information from Mr. Palmer, subject, &c. Now hear the Argus:

"The paper in which the above appeared, was published on Thursday — and we know, that on the day preceding, Austin Willey did see Dudley S. Palmer in the office of the former, and have a conversation with him on the subject. His other statements are just as reliable as the above

This mean, petty attempt at deception is so despicable -- so bare-faced, that tripple bass it- that will be a sufficient penalty. self would blush on detection. Who but a jackass does not know that a newspaper is printed in advance of its nominal publication, and especially, that its editorial writing is not done after the paper is struck of and mailed? Mr. Palmer was in the office a few moments Wednesday afternoon, and so was Mr. Sanborn of the Argus, at which time the papers were printed and mailed as usual, and as Sanborn knew perfectly, and everybody else must know. Now see above the pittiable attempt to deceive those who are not familiar with newspaper publication! Yet such a concern has the audacious impudence to assume to be a medium of public intelligence!

ing Argus," says Pierce was elected to the Legure in 1829, and therefore he must have been entirely temperate, for nobody, especially in N. H., is eyer elected thus who has a spree now and then! That is overwhelming! We own up. We never said he got drunk 25 years ber of his paper, the arrival of three of his ago. But he was elected to Congress, and there-

refer the question to them whether "they ever saw him intoxicated." Artful terms! Ever saw him drunk! Mr. Noyes can scarcely re- Democratic, nor was it to obtain another's name member that he heard of such a man there at all; and Mr. Fessenden never spent an hour there with him. But if he had been called on the people, and for the people, equal and just. It to state what he understood Pierce's reputation to be there, an answer not very gratilying would have been obtained; so the terms are kept with-

Butit says Pierce was chosen senator. So he was, against Isaac Hill's earnest remonstrance for the honor of the State, after the election had been put off one term on account of Pierce's character, and private certificates had had time to operate. Mr. Hill was at Washington, in the Senate we believe, while Pierce was in the House, and knew his conduct there. But "President Polk invited Pierce into his cabinet"and what does that prove? He also appointed the drunken Hannegan to a foreign mission, and not having quite so much discretion left as Pierce (or his wife for him) he accepted while Pierce declined. He was also made colonel, and while Pierce's is both. Our principle is very general, and of course must have been utterly abstemious—certainly so. Who ever heard of a colonel or general, especially in Mexico, who good personal character in a candidate shall drank a drop too much? It is absurd! He never suffer by us, but a vicious character shall was also chosen President of the Constitutional are assured, and not by Mr. Palmer, though we to the people and to duty in this matter, even have no doubt he would tell the truth, that he should a free soil candidate, by an inconceivable sometimes had to vacate his seat, being too boozy for business. The truth is these political and military preferments are not the slightest proof that he does not have his occasional sprees, but rather renders it more probable. And his nomination at Baltimore was instantly sprung upon the convention, and not one in a hundred knew his personal habits. But the Argus says Mr. Leavitt says Rev. Mr. Bouton, of Concord, says he never knew Pierce to drink or get drunk .an inveterate fellow hunker, how should Mr. B. know of his own knowledge how often he cial sprees-perhaps aided late to bed by wellfeed servants-perhaps carried to the house of a from home? A popular politician thus among his friends,-what are clergymen likely to know beyond his reputation? Nothing.

And as for the Crusader, very little confidence is placed in it by temperance people in this character" in all the epithets of the Argus and State, especially since its gross outrage on Mr. Dow. The paper is conducted by a boy, greatly, as we learn, to the dissatisfaction of temperance men. It is over-awed, if not bribed, by Pierce's friends. And such is the matter with which that paper fills over two columns; on somebody for it,-all worthless trash, destitute alike of truth, argument and fact. Our late article has not been impaired at a single point, and we reaffirm all we have said, warning the people against placing the Presidency of their country in dissipated hands.

Sometime since John Goddard, Esq., of Orono, had a case in court in N. H., with Pierce against him; and in order to get his case, and not being particularly scrupulous about a drop or two himself, he got up a spree with Pierce, drank him drunk, and got his case by that means. This Mr. Goddard lately affirmed, on particular

nquiry, to be true. We are informed by a gentleman of the highest veracity, who was there at the time, about and on the premises, during the session of the Legislature at Augusta, of 1850, Pierce had a hard time at the Stanley House with his military associates;-that this was notorious and unquestioned at the time. But we cannot extend the following as an illustration, which will on that matter in due time. settle the question forever in the mind of every honest man. It is in substance repeated from week to week in Concord, and the Patriot dares not reply to it! Why is this? The answer is certain. The statements are true !-The Concord Tribune says :

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE! That we have charged it upon General Pierce hat he is an intemperate and immoral man, which his friends here have not -dare not deny!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE! That we charged John Hatch George with buying up "certificates" by the promise of dis-tinct places of power under the (by-them-hopednot and dare not deny!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE! That Willard Williams has not denied that ne has said that he has put Gen. Pierce to bed liuce he has boarded with him!!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE! That we assert nothing in The Tribune which we cannot and will not back up by affidavits!"

This, under the circumstances, is conclusive and final. We have called on the Patriot to deny our statements, but it is silent. We have that the Argus be employed to confer the D. D. | a letter before us from a Pierce man in Concord; and in answer to the question as to Pierce's habits and character on temperance, he says :that we had never conversed with him on the "I never saw him when intoxicated," but he forbids our publishing the letter! But we have no more space this week. We opened this discussion for no party nor personal objects, but from a conviction of duty to society. That duty we will discharge, while we look upon the puerile stuff thrown at us with pity for the vile source from which it comes. If they have any consciences, or sense of attenuated decency left,

### MR. RANTOUL'S SPEECH.

We could not neglect to put on record the last noble effort of this great man in behalf of uman liberty. It was due to his memory, and the cause, while it demolishes utterly the present corner stone of the slave democracy. They must feel their debasement while listening to the unanswerable argument of the ablest man they had in New England, if not in the country. Let the people see this speech and learn the difference between democracy and man hunting, to which the present party is most absolutely pledged. Even this speech was a direct violaion of the infamous Baltimore compact with tyranny, which every voter for the servile Pierce endorses and supports.

If We cannot print the speech in tract for

want of money, but have struck off a few hundred copies of the paper, to be had at \$1,50 per temperate. Any of our subscribers in the county

aving legal business in the city to be attended to, will find Thomas H. Talbot, Esq., on hand FREE DEMOCRACY.

The reason why this name was adopted at Pittsburg had no relation to the party called though forfeited; but it was because the term expresses just what we mean-a government of is the name used the world over by the advocates of popular liberty, and its sense is universally understood. It is ours of right. If it be objected that it has been polluted, that is no reason for repudiating so valuable a term. The old party has no more right to it than the Austrians—if belongs to freemen and they mean to take and redeem it.

THE REASON -The democrats ask why we do. not attack Gen. Scott as we do Pierce, The whigs asked a similar question in 1844 when we alluded to their candidate personally. So far as we know Gen. Scott's character like Mr. Polk's, is fair, and with all his weaknesses his nomination is neither derogatory to national unlike that of nearly all other editors on this be exposed when thus brought into the field, onvention says the Argus. So he was, and we be it where or when it may. We shall be true possibility, be found wanting.

This was the quality to which Cyrus, Alexander and Bonaparte owed their success. Without the numerical power of their opponents, they could still triumph by the rapidity of their action. This saved Bonaparte in Italy and this alone, time after time. We must learn something from this as a party. We must supply the want of present numbers by organic vigor and celerity. Always resting, if at all, on our arms, we must be ready to snatch an advantage at any instant. The election in the fourth district last June was an instance. And now, driven into a few weeks to do all the work of this most important campaign, with an extraordinary prize before us, Celerity alone can make it ours. With the rapid energy of Bonaparte, we can seize a priceless advantage to freedom and fortify its power into future victory. But without it this advantage alone is not all that will be lost. Action, then, rapid ACTION.

#### DOCUMENTS!!

Another edition of 5000 copies of Giddings's speech with the Platforms is now through the press. Sumner's and Mann's are also going rapidly and great good will result. Do not lose the golden opportunity. We have taken a heavy responsibility but with activity all will be right. Send in the orders to this office, E. F. Duren's Bookstore, Baugor, and W. Davis Esq. Belfast.

THE PROSPECT for a good vote in Maine is growing brighter every day. You know just what to do-DO IT.

THE RIGHT THING .- A letter informs us that Freemen in Norway have regularly organized by choosing a town Committee, and interesting meetings are held in the different parts of the town. They also send for documents. We entreat every town to do the same. Do not fail. Remember how we worked in 1846, and do likewise. You have no idea what a decisive vote we shall have if the work is well done .-

LEWISTON. - Free Democrats are active in that town. They have secured the election of thority?" Let us have it—the whole of it and this matter further than to say, that more or Dr. Garcelon to the Legislature against both as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies

We lectured there last week to a good audience, and can assure all that Lewiston is doing

Will some friend in every district where a free Representative has been elected, inform us of the fact? We cannot otherwise get the

DO NOT FORGET that there are many towns where there are a few free voters, but unless looked up they may not even be supplied with ballots. Neighboring towns, active men, and county committees, must look to this. Go and wake them up. See that free votes are returned from every town in your county, and every unorganized place. Take care of these scattering votes

Facts in a letter from Washington county have called our attention to this subject. Look to it. Take pockets full of documents and papers, and make such places a visit.

TT Votes, with the residence of the Elector

Geo. W. Julian and Cassius M. Clay are listened to in Kentucky, by large and attentive audiences while exposing and denouncing the proslavery character of both of the parties,-

Ought not freemen and christians in Maine to blush while they support them? IF The authorities at Havana refused to alow one of our mail steamers to enter the harbor or land the mails, and they have been brought

back. This will promote fillibustering. IF Geo. F. Shepley, Esq., a slave catching commissioner, and intense hater of the Maine Law, is abroad teaching the people democracy !

The great McDonough Will case, at N. Orleans, in which the freedom of a large number of slaves was at issue, has been decided

NOTICE.

JABEZ C. WOODMAN, Esq., will address the citizens of West Baldwin, on the principles of Free Democracy, on Tuesday, October 19th, at

Jas. O'Donnell, late Democratic candidate for County Attorney, and now corresponding of several persons, that Wm. P. Fessenden | likely "to have its way." told him that Frank Pierce was formerly addicted to intemperance, and furthermore an intimate friend of Mr. Pierce had quite recently informed him (O'Donnell) that he was still in-

men in this State, circulating Pierce certificates and vowing from house to house, for his spot-

JOHN L. SWIFT AND THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. Swift in the course of his remarks last Friday evening, accused the Democratic party of a lust for the annexation of territory. He charged this as the great sin of the Democ party; and said that even now they are anxious for the annexation of Cuba, and looking, with onging eyes for the Sandwich Islands and more of Mexico. He then stated that formerly the whig party protested against the annexation of Texas, but now they remain mute and make no protest against the annexation of Cuba. He then stated, that in the abstract, there would seem to be nothing wrong in the annexation of territory. But history showed, that all our annexations in the South, were the means of extending slavery and the slave power. Herein

To this the editor of the Advertiser excepts. He misrepresents Mr. Swift in the following

"He (Swift) said that by the platform, the whig party of pledged to make no resistance to any future at

In all this Bro. Carter thinks Mr. Swift made a great mistake and quotes from the platforms

The series of acts of Resolved, That the the thirty-first Congress foregoing proposition commonly known as the covers, and was intendcompromise or adjusted to embrace, the who ment, (the act for the re-subject of slavery agits covery of fugitives from tion in Congress; and labor, included,) are re-therefore, the democra ceived and acquiesced in ic party of the Unio the whigs of the standing upon this na-nited States as a final tional platform, wil ment in principle abide by and adhere to substance of the a faithful execution of relate; and, so far as compromise measures these acts are concerned, settled by the last Conve will maintain them, gress—the act for the and insist on their strict reclaiming of fugitives inforcement, until time from service of labor, onstrate the neces-being designed to carry to guard against the of the constitution, canevasion of the laws on not, with fidelity therethe one hand, and the to, be repealed abuse of their power on changed as to destroy or the other—not impairing impair its efficiency. their present efficiency Resolved, That the to carry out the require-democratic party wil all farther agreation or out of it, the agreation THE QUISTIONS THUS OF THE SLAVERY QUES-BETTLED, as dangerous tion, under whatever to our peace, and will share or colouthe at-

These quotations from the platforms do not refer to the charge which Mr. Swift made against the democrats, that they are lustful of foreign territory. Neither did he make it against the Democrats with reference to the compromise. The part of the Democratic platform, to which Mr. Swift referred, in charging them with a desire of further annexation is the last resolution

"11. Resolved, That in view of the condition f popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and ance among us constitutional liberty, by co tinuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; and by a vigilant and cor stant adherence to those principles and compro mises of the constitution, which are broad enoug and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union

sterly energy to make it pow- ing that a minister in the city may presume to Concord, and Pierce's organ challenged in vain a free soil man for several years, and has given The latter part of this resolution was regard- stitutional prohibition of slavery in the emphasis exercise his right of free speech, he has a pistol to deny them. His papers cannot be driven to the whigs no ground to claim him, yet they ed as committing the party to further annexadefend him there against those charges. Take report him as a whig! He will inform them tion. We saw it so explained by the editorial of a Southern Democratic paper last July. In that paper it was stated to mean Cuba and Mexico, and that if Pierce should be elected, Cuba would be annexed during his administration, and more of Mexico, if it could be made slaveholding

> Does Brother Carter deny that this is the true meaning of the 11th resolution? We presume not. If not, we ask him where is the protest in the whig platform against it?

> The resolutions quoted by Bro. Carter making a finality of the compromise measures, refer wholly to questions within the boundaries of the Union as it now is. The discussion of Mr. Swift, to which Bro. Carter alludes, had reference wholly to the annexation of foreign territory; and though it may be true that the whig party is not technically estopped from discussing this question, as Mr. Swift intimated it was, by the platform, yet the substance is true, as alleged by Mr. Swift, that the Whig party offer no protest against the annexation of Cuba, Mexico, or the Sandwich Islands.

#### The Hale Storm Rising!

The Oswego N. Y. Times says that most of the Van Buren Democrats now go for Hale, and that Hale will beat Pierce in that heretofore

Hon. Rufus P. Spaulding one of the ablest and most-eloquent Democrats of Ohio, and who supported Cass in 1848, is now on the stump advocating the election of John P. Hale. In a recent letter to the Free Democrats of Pennsyl-

"Tell them that the true Democratic senti-ment in Ohio will develope itself in November in the shape of Fifty Thousand honest votes for John P. Hale of New Hampshire."

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1852.—The Free Democracy of Maryland have nominated an Electorial ticket. Good Testimony. - The N. Y. Express, an

able hunker paper, says of the Free Democ-

"This may be called fanaticism, and so it is;
BUT IT IS THAT SPECIES OF FANATICISM WHICH IS DESTINED TO REVOLUTIONIZE THIS COUNTRY YET, IF PERMITTED TO HAVE ITS WAY. We consider this testimony to the "manifest

destiny" of the anti-slavery agitation, as of the ing Secretary of the Portland Hickory Club, highest value, inconsideration of the source from publicly stated, in a Hotel in this city, on the which it come, and we should think politicians day that Gen. Fierce was nominated, in the hear- would conclude by this time that it is very .Wiscossin .- The Kenosha Thelegraph says :-

We have cheering accounts of the progress of our cause from all quarters. Leading men in all parts of Waukesha county are breaking away from the old parties and coming out for Hale and Julian. On the Menomenee lands, the great body of the people are for Hale. In Washington county, the fire is spreading. We have just heard of an active and influential German who has abandoned the Hunker party, and is going to stump the county for Hale.

STILL THEY COME.

The Free Press is the name of a new Demo, cratic paper published at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, which supports Hale and Julian.

The Newport (Ky.) News has now come out for John P. Hale for the Presidency. Push on

The Fitchburgh News has hoisted the Hale and

The Massilon (Ohio) News has run up the

hanner of the Free Democracy

We have received the first No. of "The Mich. igan Free Democrat," a large, ably conducted sheet just started in Detroit, to advocate the election of Hale and Julian. The first number

"Our object is, to advocate the interests of humanity, and the claims of God. Our politi-cal creed is the Federal Constitution—its key or cal creed is the Federal Constitution—its key or glossary, so far as it specifies, the noble Pitts burg platform, with the principles of the Maine Law superadded. It will be our object to give this platform which is the rising star of hope and promise to the American people and the MEN who stand thereon, our cheerful and most ardent support. This will form the great theatre of our efforts and labor—to promote social presentity political equality, impartial justice

And here is the Poetsmouth Messenger, N. H. with the Flag of Hale and Julian at the top of the mast. It is an able paper. After tracing the apostacy of the Democratic party from the principles of Jefferson and the fathers down through annexation, rejection of the Provise. and to the scoundrel act, it concludes thus man-

confidence of the party in our State sacrificed for expressing repugnance to that infernal law, and later still witnessed the humiliating subservency manifested by both the great parties of the country in their National Conventions, in declaring this law a finality, and pledging them-selves to resist and discountenance all agitation with a view to its repeal or modification cannot, while pretending to publish an inde-pendent paper, so far play the hypocrite as to cause of liberty needs advocates. For these reasons we have run up the flag of the free, and with all our heart go into the battle against the

Besides these there is the True Democrat, at Cooperstown, N. Y. The Harpoon; at Cleve land, Ohio. The True Democrat (German) Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The agitation is all "settled," is it not? The Tribune of the People, is the name of a

now weekly paper, which comes to us from Philadelphia, with the names of Hale and Julian at the head of its columns. Success to it. The Laborer, is the title of another new pa-

per published at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co. N. Y, which goes for the Free Democracy.

## Liberty fallen in California!!

More than we feared has come to pass in that State. Its constitution positively declares that slavery shall not be tolerated in that State. Several slaves carried there before its adoption were taken to be carried off-a trial was had, which sustained the claim of the slaveholder, but the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and there the worst decision has been made that ever disgraced a judicial bench .-The State is now perfectly open to slavery! So the boasted Compromise ends !- to this the servile parties and politicians have brought the country! Is it not time for the people to stop? The correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune thus

"Two important principles, you will perceive are decided. First, That States have not the power, even by a constitutional provision, to abolish slavery within their borders without the consent of the slave owners. Second, That a conic terms of our Constitution, does not operate unless the Legislature chooses to pass a law to put it in force. The effect of the first principle nereafter must remain, a Slave State unless the hereafter must remain, a Slave State unless the owners voluntarily manumit their slaves, for the principles that the condition of the mother attaches to her offspring, would perpetuate the institution indefinitely. The effect of the second is to destroy one of the conditions of the Compromise of 1850, to wit, that California was to be admitted into the Union as a non-slaveholding State, the understanding of Congress undoubtedly being that our Constitution, by its own force, abolished slavery if any existed.—But if this judgment is to stand, we are still a Slaveholding State, and our citizens entitled to laveholding State, and our citizens entitled to the political and other privileges belonging to slave property in the Southern States. If so essential a consideration for the Compromise has failed on one side, is the other side bound to observe its terms? Judge Anderson comes from the State of Tennessee, and may be presumed to express the Southern understanding

#### ANNEXATION IN EMBRYO.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. limes, speaks of certain schemes on foot by the slave power, and to which General Pierce is alleged to be pledged. If it be true that he is in such a gigantic conspiracy against the honor and freedom of the country, we shall take some pleasure in recording his defeat:

"These designs contemplate the acquisition of orto Rico, St Domingo, Cuba, and a province of Central America, stretching from sea to sea. The whole of these territories must necessarily nation to the contemplate of the con he whole of these territories must necessarily estaveholding, and it is an essential part of the 281gm to establish on the 800rcs of the Pacific, slaveholding community to hem in and cut off he intervening region of Mexico from counter fluences, and to have a bearing upon the desion of the slavery question in California. In use of a Democratic triumph, it is throughly inderstood that the entire influence of the administration would be given to the division of stration would be given to the division of State, and the admission of the southern to restore the equilibrium, which the th' is said to have lost by the admission of

nole as a Free State.
The is no more doubt of the realization of the plans, if the Democrats succeed, than twas in 1844 that Mr. Tyler and his particular in the particular in

### CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH.

A member of the House of Representatives, who has no peculiar reason for liking the politics of Senator Sumner, told us yesterday that the speech he had made on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was the ablest that had ever been delivered in Congress on slavery; and another gentleman a senator, remarked that it had been highly complimented by senators of

Measures have been taken for the Indepen-ence of Lower California.

strong vote for Mr. Hale will lay the Railroad. Mr. Bibb had not seen and the strong vote for Mr. Hale will lay the Railroad. Mr. Bibb had not seen and the strong vote for most potential future action for for sixteen years. Most unexpectedly also they ever heard of a drinking member of Congress!

But it says Wm. P. Fessenden and J. C. Noyes with promptness a were with him at Washington in 1833 (only 8) another column.) to attend to what may be entrusted to his care, with promptness and fidelity. (See Card in another column.)

And just before the election the party papers will come out with stout denials of his intemperance. See if they do not. liberty. It will encourage the hearts of freemen; open the door, now fast locked by the separated in 1836 in Kentucky.

oquent appeal from the hundreds of young men awaken the minds of those who take an interwho read this paper. It will elevate their aims, est in human progress and welfare, to the vast asm. How unworthy the appeals of other parties compared to this? Here is true honor and that requires the co-operation of numbers; and

appeal to the young men, just entering upon the political arena, whose hearts are not callousy the influences of political corruption.—
ng men of the country, a noble heritage is

ems of its purposes, and under them is in-ibed the word "Finality," as if chains and which humanity might aspire. But, my young friends, upon the banner of the other party are in-It is given to you to decide under which your out you shall receive that, in comparison with l, and the answering smile of Heaven. You tain partizan presses. And they are fellow workers with God, and find their account in so doing. t, and the just of all ages and all times, And this brings us to the point of saying a few plain words to Free Soilers on the duty of dread summons shall come, at which you are to render an account to your maker, you shall go peacefully to sleep, with the consoling flection that you have faithfully performed our part in the great mystery of life, that you fought the good fight where God was your er, and that He will be your leader still.

We have already published a full record of

Franklin Pierce's utter servility to his Southern to all topics of public interest. Organized overseers, but now repeat a passage. If honest men do not blush to support him, then they have forgotten how.

The only marks which Mr. Pierce made when a member of Congress, were vote marks, and these marked him as the man for the Southern extremists. The Southern men perfectly understand their man. They selected him, because the Congressional record shows they can confide in his fidelity, not to the country, but to them. The Richmond Examiner says: "In Congress he was invariably true to Southern rights as Mr. Calhoun himself." It says this after an examination of the "Congressional record." "On Monday, the 26th of December 1836,

John Quincy Adams presented a petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in he District of Columbia. It was moved to lay it on the table. The motion was adopted by a vote of 116 ayes to 36 noes. First in the list of nees stands the name of John Quincy Adams, nd prominent among the ayes is the name of Franklin Pierce! On the 9th of January, 1837, 228 women of

South Weymouth, asked the privilege of peti-tioning Congress in regard to slavery. The rayer was refused by a vote of 150 to 50 ong those who voted to grant it was John Quincy Adams; among those who rejected it

majority for it, but because two-thirds were required, and the vote stood 102 to 78. One of the 78 was John Quincy Adams, and one of the 102 was Franklin Pierce.
But on the 18th of the same month, Mr.
Hawes offered a resolve, which ran as follows:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent, to the subject of slavery, or to abolition of slavery, shall without being printed or referred, be laid on the table, and no

rinted or referred, be that on the those, and no further action be had thereon.

What, was the action of Mr. Pierce on this vitally important resolution? Extraordinary as the resolution is, quite as extraordinary was the course of Mr. Pierce in regard to it. When Mr. Hawes introduced it he immediately called Mr. Hawes introduced it he immediately called the previous question, to prevent debate. John Quincy Adams moved the question—Will the House consider the resolution? On this, the vote stood 115 yeas; 67 nays—John Quincy Adams and his colleagues voted nay; Franklin Pierce and all his colleagues voted yea. Next came the question on the previous question; and on that, the vote stood 127 in the affirmative; and 66 in the negative—Franklin Pierce voting in the affirmative, and so stifling debate.

Then followed the vote on the main question,

Then followed the vote on the main question, the adoption of the resolution offered by Hawes. In favor of it there were 129, Franklin Pierce, included; against it were John Quincy Adams,

Thus this most detestable resolution that ever passed a deliberative body was passed, January 18th 1837, with the aid and vote of Franklin

#### 5000 FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!!

Yesterday was a glorious day for old Portage and the corrounding Counties. Between 5 and 6000 freemen met to greet and near their noble leader John P. Hale. The speech was a masterly one. For two hours and a half he spoke to the great plainings and offer.

the people with great plainness and effect.

They were satisfied. They received him with
three hearty cheers, and heartier still was their
shout as they endorsed the noble doctrines he avowed. It was a great meeting—great for its numbers—great for its moral character, and great for the influence it must exert throughout Northern Ohio, - Cleveland Democrat.

WILLIAMSON, N. Y., Oct. 4,1852.—The "Free Democracy" of this county are very active in their party movements and intend to call out

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6, 1852.—T. White was yesterday killed near Lexington, Ky., in a duel with Benjamin Johnson. The weapons used were guns at fifty paces, and the first fire proved

GEN. SCOTT'S HEALTH.—The latest telegraphic accounts represent him to be in good health.

Daniel Webster received \$15,000 for his ser-aices as counsel for Mr. Goodyear, in the great India Rubber case:

Washington, Thursday, Oct., 7, 1852.—The House Committee to investigate Mr. Corwin's position in reference to the Gardiner Claim, has reported Mr. Corwin blameless.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—Snow Storm.—We have had a snow storm here for the last 24 hours, in consequence of which, all telegraphic communication with the East is cut off.

Hon. George W. Julian and Cassius M. Clay are stumping Kentucky, they are listened to with respectful attention.—

The health of Gen. Scott still continues feeble. away cured

ed with the public press, it has been our earnest We cannot withhold the following noble, el- effort, made often with many misgivings, to "Most particularly and affectionately would I low we publish an article on this subject, from the Milwaukee Free Democrat, which we comof our readers .- Western Citizen.

THE FREE SOIL PRESS.

"The power of the press for good or evil is duly estimated by very few. That it moulds Upon the banner of one are de- riched and made strong by the patronage of the ed the chains and scourges of slavery fit em- | State and Federal Governments. They are thus

the North, the politicians of the old parties con-

Though the precises that are lavished sustaining the Free Soil press. Free Soilers are not generally very rich, but they are about as though the clamorous shout of a mob, in well off pecuniarily, in proportion to their numhor of your elevation to office or station, may bers, as "the rest of mankind." They are abundantly able, in every locality where Free Soil ded, when its fitful dream is over, and when EXTREME SERVILITY .- GEN. PIERCE. of news, of literature, of thorough and

such a basis, and commanding such helps, the Free Democratic press would be armed with ten-fold power. It is now more sought for than the Hunker press; but its presence would be incispensable. It would penetrate into every illage, hamlet and family, making known the length and breadth, the height and depth of the principles of the Free Democracy, and winning the hearts of the people to their sup-Instead of higgling with the publisher of the

three-fourths or half price, they would erfully pay full price for them, and instead

It is this which cripples all efforts for redressing the wrongs and improving the condition of the have succeeded the American Revolu

The next day the enemies of the Right of Petition grew bolder. John W. Davis moved to suspend the rules, in order to pass a resolution mind is to be permeated, enlightened and immind is to be permeated, enlightened and imburd with these principles of the Free Democrative. It failed, not because there was not a racy. And it is chiefly through the press.—
And had we the means to day of establishing
efficient Free Soil presses at the right points,
the electoral vote of this State would be cast
for Hale and Julian by a large majority.

Free Soilers, then, if they would be true to themselves and their principles, and would see the speedy triumph of their cause, must see to it that their presses are well sustained. And they must take hold of the work of enlightening the people through the press—not with a narrow and grudging spirit, but with a resolute, a vigorous and a liberal mind."

A shooting affair occurred in one of our Gambling Saloons late last Friday night. A dispute arose between the bar keeper, Nortis and a man named Turner about the payment of some liquor, the latter had drunk with his

Some harsh words passed, until the barkeeper went to the end of the counter, got a revolver, and discharged three or four shots at Turner one of which took effect, the ball passing through the upper lip and lodging in the neck, from which it has not been extracted it was stated by a witness that tumblers were hurled at the head of Harris by Turner, which provoked the former to fire. Harris has been held to bail in the sum of two thousand collars. When shall we have done with the record of such scenes!!—The Pacific of August 21st.

In answer to the inquiry we say when you shall have enacted and enforced the Maine

THE MAINE BOYS AT SELINSOROUE.—There are several dozen lumbermen from the State of Maine, engaged in putting up an immense Saw Mill, at Selinsgrove, in this county. We are told that they use neither intoxicating liquors, nor tra, and the Truly these are noble representatives of a noble State.—Advocate, New Berlin.

We hope all Maine men when abroad will maintain this principle.-Ed.

Our rom drinking and rum selling friends will let off some cool jokes. The last one is, the idea of vines being higher in this country because the vintage is short in the old country! As though the vintage in the East had any thing to do with the vines of this country! Yet genteel tipplers will gulp down the lothsome compounds that are called wines, and think of grapes. Our rum sellers will pardon us for laughing. Short vintage—Wine higher in America! Ha! ha! If there is a scarcity of hops, the next we shall here, rat juice will raise in price.—Cayuga Chief

FILLIBUSTERISM. "We have now reason to believe that the organization which contemplates the liberation of Cuba, by means chiefly of military aid from this country, is in a much more forward state than is generally supposed. Enlistments have taken place in most if not all of the large towns from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis, in the West, and to Charleston and New Orleans in the South. The needful funds are supplied from Cuba."—Tribune.

ITCH CORED IN THREE HOURS-Dr. Hardy

ITCH CURED IN THREE HOURS—Dr. Hardy who has charge of one of the hospitals of Paris, has succeeded in curing the itch in three hours. His method of treatment is as follows:—

The patient is first put into a warm bath and rubbed for one hour with yallow soap. He then passes into a clean bath, where for another hour he continues to cleanse his skin. After this he is taken to a particular room and rubbed over for half an hour with an ointment made up of lard 8 parts, fine sulphur 2 parts, carbonate of potash 1 part. After this the patient is sent away curied.

GOOD ADVICE FROM A GOOD

The Oberlin Evangelist, one of the best

religious papers in the West, appends to the proceedings of the Pittsburg Convention the following judicious and well timed remarks: "Henceforth we shall hope and expect to see all voting anti-slavery men arrayed under one banner, and forming one and but one solid phalanx. So will they ensure the rei cause so good, so great, so identified with he highest welfare of our country and of

The Subscriber would hereby tender his thanks to those members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who were present at the Camp meetings at Bowdoinham and Bethel, and rendered aid toward redeeming Rev. Calvin Fairbanks from a Southern Prison, who is now incarcerated there for doing to others as he would that they should do unto him. our race, there needs only the correspondal Free Democracy" effective and invincible. "The great question, in our view, is not Rev. Gentlemen who presided over those meetings, for assistance in more ways than one.— The contribution at Bowdoinham was \$30. At Bethel \$25. My thanks are also due especially to the clergymen and two congregations at Bethel Hill, for so kindly receiving me and contributing over \$16 to this not be in vain. The great and good men Oct. 5, 1852. another power than that of numbers - a truth, integrity and worth are honored. The

SAD CALAMITY ! - On the 8th inst. an extra train was passing down near Wiers bridge towards Meredith Bridge with passengers for the State Fair, when a coupling broke. While thus detained another train came down and ran into the first smasing several cars, killing six persons, and seriously wounding 12 of 16

power of numbers will come in due timea time not too long delayed, provided we en-

trial of our faith in God and in God's righ-

A lady named Evans, was killed at Sanbornton bridge the same day, by the cars, while attempting to take her child from the train. Another woman named Lord, was killed by a horse running away with a gig at the Fair

ground, near Meredith. UNGLE TON'S CARIN.-Rev. Mr. Thompson writes to the New York Independent-

" Uncle Tom's Cabin," " Uncle Tom's Cabin," nothing else is thought of, nothing else is talked of but Uncle Tom's Cabin I have met it in Scotland, in Ireland, in Wales, in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and here — at every railway station, and on every book stall. Everythe supply I hear it talked of hear and in the cars; by all classes — thoughtful, religious old men, and gay young bloods, who read it as they would a novel. Its impression is deep and The Savoy Gazette has a letter stating that

Garribaldi, having carned a sufficient sum to purchase the ship in which he has been trading between Callao and Canton, has hoisted the Sardinian flag and intends to visit the Mediter-A Malmo (Sweden) journal states that Mad-

400,000 rix-thelers in the hands of Provost Thomander and Dr. Welselgren of the Cathedral, for the purpose of founding girls' schools

Louis Napoleon progress toward the Empire s understood in diplomatic circles, to be causing great anxiety to the Italian Government.

#### A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF REAL DOW

With the Maine Liquor Law, a history of its enactment, and a brief biography of Neal Dow, on a sheet 19 by 24 inches. It is a most truthful portrait, and a memento which every man in the State of Maine should have in his house, and keep as a sacred relic to mark the greatest epoch in the history of the State-if not of the world. Look forward, fifty years, when the olighting curse of intemperance shall have been banished from this land, and its woes almost forgotten, and reflect upon the gratifying and proud thought that your State-your dearly beloved " diring" State - was the first that struck have had a most salutury effect in my case 41 was troubfor victory and nobly won; and this beautiful led with Dyspopsia, for four years, during which time I record and portrait shall be the talisman to bear | tried many remedies, but never met with any so good testimony to your posterity of the noble deeds as your Bitters. 1 am now in the enjoyment of good done in your day.

On the receipt of 30 cents free of postage I will send to you free of cost, a copy by mail.

TEN AGENTS wanted to canvass the State, to whom liberal terms will be made. Responsible testimonials of good character will be required.

ADDRESS B. THURSTON, 68 Exchange Street, Portland. Sole wholesale agent for the State of Maine.

NEAL Dow.—Our friends will be gratified to learn that the Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, will visit New Jersey during the pending contest, and give us the benefit of his powerful advocacy of the principles of the "Maine Law."—N.

Mr. Dow is also to visit Massachusetts and Western New York, on the same mission, during this month.

Alvah Small, of Falmouth, was brought before Judge Fitch on Thursday last, on a charge of selling fire water, contrary to law .-The Judge let him off after paying \$13,69, and giving to the Selectmen of Falmouth an obligation in writing, that he would fransgress the law no more.

If all the towns in our State had a board of Selectmen like Falmouth, rum and rowdyism would be rarely seen. It takes the Club men to ferret out the vile stuff.

#### CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair, of the Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, will be held in this city, on Wednesday, the 20, inst. The Cattle Show will be held in the Pasture, on the corner of Portland and Green Streets. The Fair of Produce, Manfactured Articles, &c., is to be held at Lanchaster Hall, Market Square. On Thursday 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

the Address before the Society, will be delivered at the Temple St. Church, by Josiah Pierce Jr., and the Poem by Edward R. Place, of this THE LADIE'S KEEPSAKE, A Dollar Monthly,

published by J. S. Taylor, New York, for September is at hand, fifed with its usual variety of entertaining and instructive reading. HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE for Septem-

ber is as usual filled with good reading, such too as it would not be well for any merchant to be ignorant of. Therefore we premise that every intelligent merchant will subscribe for the Magazine that makes the man.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST GENERAL CON-FERENCE is now in session in this city. The attendance is large from all parts of the country, including many able men.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—The freshmen class in this institution numbers 35.

12 have also entered the advance classe

making the whole number who have entered

The prospects of the college are highly en-

A Card.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

At Market, 2800 beef cattle, 1050 Stores, 12600 Sheep, and

4 at 3.4. Working Oxen—Sales \$55, 62, 78, 80, 85 and 92 Cows and Calves—Sales \$20, 24, 28, 31, and 32. Sheep and Lambs—Sales \$1,37, 1,50, 1,75, 2, 3.13 Swine—Shoats to peddle 6 1-2c. Old store hogs, 51. a 5.3-1. Fat hogs 6 and 6 1-2. At retail from 6 1 2 to 8

Markets, &c.

PORTLAND WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

12 Fall 125 h 0 22 a 7 a 8 do summer, 90 a 8 Rank 4 bay 00 a 83 a 8

23 16a 18 8

Domingo, 812 a 9 PLASTER PARIS,

MESTIC GOODS, perral (Pa Sheeti's 00 a 0) 45

o small

OUR, por bbl

L H, st.

L H, st.

L H, st.

A 87 a

B Cound bng 20 lbs

17 a 18

SALAZKATUS, per bb

SALAZKATUS, per bb

SALAZKATUS, per bb

A 18, a 4 12

A 18,

Strong Testimony in favor of Oxygenated

Bitters.

EDR. Gao. B. GREEN-Dear Sir-The"Oxygenated Bit-

ters" with which you were so kind as to furnish me,

health, and I hope, and believe, that all who use the

"Oxygenated Bitters" will find them as servicable as I

Your obedient servant,

We commend the above certificate to the attention of all those who suffer from Dyspopsia in any of its forms.

Try the Oxygenated Bitters, before you say there is no

A. C. DODGE.

With high respect and esteem,

Gen A. C. DODGE Delegate in Congress from Iowa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Man, 18, 1846.

76 a 78 SHOT, per 1b, Am. 5 1-2 a 6 SUGAR, per 1b, 8 a 1

6a612

RRING.

18 00 a 19 00 k 18 00 a 00 00 k 18 00 a 00 00 k

have found them.

begs, per lb,
begs, per dozen,
otatoes per bushel,
upples, (cating) per bushel
upples, (cooking)

JOHN MARSHALL.

THURSDAY, Oct., 7.

The number of under graduates is 150.

the present year 47.

REED, AUSTIN & CO., Wholesale Druggists No. 26, Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.
THAYEB, and all the principal Druggists here sell it at \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. CLOUDS OF WITNESSES! There is, perhaps, no medicine in existence, the value of which is established by such a host of eminent witnesses as Dr. Rogert' Syrus of Liverwort, Tar and CANCHALAGUA. Hon. A. Poster, the Brazilian Vice Con-

sul, R. H. Wilson, the well known Banker in Wall at. R. Schuyler, President of the New Haven Railroad Company, and many other distinguished citizens declare,, FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, their confidence in the virtues of Cauchalague, the famous California Plant, which is one of the main ingredients. The names of hundreds who have been saved by Dr Rogers' inestimable preparation, are now in point, and still the evidence accumulates. In Consumerion, and all affections of the Lungs and Bronchitis, as well as in Liver Complaint, it is daily producing effects which astonish even the oldest Physicians. For further information, see pamphlet, to be had of the Agents. CAUTION.—None GENUINE, unless there is on the ouff wrapper, a more of HAND, signed with a PER, by A. L. SCOVILI, & CO

For sale, wholesale and retail by A. L. SCOVILL CO., at their principal Depot. GOTHIC HALL, o. 316 Broadway, New York, to whom all orders for a medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be dressed, post paid.
Also, for sale in PORTLAND by H. H. HAY, 17 Marsquare, and by ket square, and hy JOSEPH B. HALL, LYNBON, Arcostack Co., Me. PRICE.—In large bottles, \$1.; or six buttles for \$5. New York, Dec. 15, 1851. MARRIAGES.

n Boston, 6th inst., Capt. John W. Farrell, of Sea-DEATHS.

In this city, 7th inst., Mrs. Mary Jane, wife of Wm.

aged 26.

\*armingdale, Mr. Nehemiah Hilton, aged 81.

North Anson, Maj. Joseph Moore, aged 82.

Lonmouth, Mr. Joseph Rowell, aged 85.

Linct, 2d inst., Mr. Benj. Hersey, farmerly merugod 63.

annebunkport, 2d inst., Mrs. Betsey, wife of Mr. Languaged 68.

Languaged 68.

Languaged 68.

Languaged 68.

Languaged 17th ult., Robert 1.2.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET

ARS OLD—\$7, 9 to 12.

#### SORE AND WEAK EYES CURED FOR 25 CTS.



DOCT. PETTITS AMERICAN EYE SALVE. THING ALL TERPTA-

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE. ts effects are most wonderful, producing almost IN-

We are almost daily receiving accounts of wonderful cures effected by the Eye Salve, but can here only refer to the following: A gentleman had for years suffered severely by a CON-CENTRATION OF HUMORS AROUT THE EYES, causing a discharge of much matter, and producing greatpain and soreness. An ULCEROUS SORE was the onsequence, forming on the side of the nestril, just below the eye which had constantly discharged matter for apwards of two years, and was generally believed to be a CANCER. This man received a perfect cure in the use of two box-

es of DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

Bold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U.S. Hotel, Pertland, General Agent for the State of Marne.

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

# The Candidate of the Free Democracy JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., publish this day a

THOS. H. TALBOT. Counselor and Attorney; Office Canal Bank Building, PORTLAND, ME.

Business from abroad will meet with prompt at THE ONLY TRUE FORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED, T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON. Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait in the Atheneum, Boston.

To entile all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of \$5 per copy. Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS. N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

ADDISON BANCROFT, Sole Agent for the New England States. Sole Agent for the New England States.

This Prefrant can only be obtained from MR. BANGROFT, or from his duly authorized agents.

Arrangements have been made with the Post Office
Department, by which copies of the Portrait can be sent
to any point, per mail, in perfect order.

The Presons by remitting First Doillars to ADDISON
BANCROFT, 37 Washington St., Beston, will have a
copy of the Portrait sent to them free of Postage.

Magnificent Gilt Frames, gut up expressly for these
Portraits, furnished at the low pirce of \$5.00 each.

JUST ISSUED, ° A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JACKSON. Engraved by T. B. WELCH. ESQ., after the original Portrait painted by T. SULLY, ESQ. This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and in every respect as well got up.

Price 35 00 per copy. Address as above,
Out 14 CITY OF PORTLAND.

## IN BOARD OF ALDERMA, October 7, 1852.

Per order of the Committee.

J. S. Palmes, Chairman

### THE GREATEST HISTORICAL

Allegorical Print of the Age, In Commemoration of the most important even in the AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

GENERAL WASHINGTON After their defeat at YORKTOWN, Virgin-

ia, October, 1781.

THE Engraving is executed by Tanner, Valland of published by Benjamin of drawing benjamin. The size

A New Testimony Against the

"FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT." For sa'e at the Inquirer Office, a work just issues to Constitutional Provision Respecting Pugitives Pr tryice or Labor, and the Act of September 18, 1850 homas H. Talbot, of the Cumberland Bar, Maine.

Kossuth in New England.

specches licenserves. The volume is illustrated with a superb full length portrait on copper of the great Orator, engraved expressly for this work, and decidly the best likeness yettaken—price \$1. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO , Boston, And for sale by the principal Booksellers in the United States.

Liberty Tracts, No. 1.

One hundred first rate Agents wanted, to circulate the above work.

THE TWO ALTERS, or Two Pictures is one.

By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Pirst, the Alter of Liberty,
or 1776. Second, the Alter of Slavery, or 1850.
It is proposed to publish a series of Liberty Tracts, by
different authors. The above admirable one. from the
gifted pen of Mrs. Stowe, is now ready and for sale at JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

#### DOCTOR YOURSELF! FOR 25 CENTS!



By W. YOUNG, M. D.

ervations on marriage—besides many other derange nents which it would be proper to enumerate in the public priors.

Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS onclused in a letter will receive one copy of this book by mail, or five copies will be sent or one dollar. Address, "Da. W. YOUNG, No. 152 SPRUCE Street PHIL-

500 BOOK AGENTS WANTED. Any good, active and intelligent man, with a small

engaging in the sale of the following POPULAR AND USEFUL BOOKS. Chambers' Information for the People; or Popular Encyclopedia of useful Knowledge. Two large imperial octavo volumes, containing 1700 pages.

Peterson's History of the American Revojution, 500 large octavo pages, with 200 five Engrava

Peterson's History of the United States Frost's Remarkable Events in the Histo-American. TTwo large octave volumes, con-ing 1600 pages and 700 Engravings. The best History of America puclished.
Frost's Pictorial Life of Washington, A

splendid Book, containing 600 octave pages and 150 elegant Engravings. The cheapest Life of Washing ton aver sublished. ton ever published.

Moore's History of the Indian Wars. Fine

colored add Plain Plates.

The True Republican. Containing the Inaugural Addresses and the First Annual Addresses and Messages of all the Presidents of the United States, the Constitutions of the most important States in the Union, &c., &c., Embellished with Portraits, engraved on steel, and a view of the Capital of the United States, 600 pages, 10 ms. States. 600 pages, 12 mo.

Fox's Book of Martyr's. A Splendid Family

Fatting, large quarto, with 55 Engravings, beautifully Cormenian's History of the Popes.-

Josephus, Works. Fine Edition, one large vol-Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God. St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.
White's History of the World. A Valuable Lives of great and Celebrated Characters: of all Ages and Countries. One large volume of 800 pages, with numerous Engravings

Together with a number of other Works particularly adapted for Popular Reading. The most liberal discounts will be given to Agents vily may engage in the sale of the above Valuable

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

#### BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The METROPOLITAN will be completed, and opened for

the reception of Company September 1st. Price of Board, two dollars per day. SIMEON LELAND & CO., GOOD TEA VERY LOW!

#### A GOOD QUALITY of SOUCHONG TEA, FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE DOLLAR,

HERETOFORE sold for \$1,25; also, a full assort-ment of all grades, at lowest market prices. On receipt of one dollar by mail (post paid), a package will be forwarded by express; G. W. SLEEPER, NEW ENGLAND TEA HONG,

130 Washington St.. Boston. setween Spring Lane and Water streets, granite front

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR

FOR BANGOR.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMER

FARES-From Portland to Thomaston, \$1 00

## A MOST MIRACULOUS CASE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 48 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Lever from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Sain Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851. TO Professon Holkoway, Siz, -At the age of 18 wife, (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, wh

(Signed) WILLIAM AR: The truth of this statement can be verified by Mi P. England, Chemist, 13 Market street, Huddershe

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturalist, re iding at Newhorough, near Herham, dated May 15th, 1850 iding at Newborough, near Hecham, date May 15th, 1830. To Professor Hollowing,—Sir:—I was afflicted with a severe swofting on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle koffmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable, I was engaged twelve house a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had as return whatever of my complaint.

and Florists.

Breck's Book of Flowers,

A Treatise on flot Houses, Their Construction, Heating and Ventilation; by R. B Lenchars, Esq.; price \$1,00.

Cole's American Veterinarian, or, Complete Farner; by S. W. Cole, Esq.; price 50 cts Cole's American Fruit Book.

48,000 COPIES

500 AGENTS WANTED,

JOHNSON, HALL & CO., have added to their large stock of Staple and Fancy goods, Bonnets, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, and every variety of Millinery articles, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Just received, direct from Paris, an assortment of

Among which are some of the most elegant em broidered lace straws ever imported. Also, a com-plete assortment of common, medium, and fine AMERICAN STRAWS, at extremely low prices MISS H. C. DALTON,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, which she assures her friends will be found the most omplete and reasonable in prices of any stock ever flered in this city. No. 3, Greenough's Block. Portland, May 13, 1852. tf.

Boston, May 10, 1852.

BY REV. A. R. BAKER.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloways's Cintment.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

To all Agriculturists, HORTICULTURISTS.

THE following Valuable Books have just been publish led by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 & 19

Garden; by Joseph Breck, Esq., Price 75 cents. Schenck's Kitchen Gardener's Text Book. rough work on the Management of the Kitchen Garden; by Peter A. Schenck, price 50 cents

Of Mr. Cole's two excellent books, have already been published. The above valuable books are for sale by the

MILLINERY.

REAL FRENCH STRAW HATSI

LATE OF THE FIRM OF WHITE & DALTON, having made arrangements with Messrs. John son, Hall & Co., to take charge of the MILLINERY DEPARTMENT in their establishment, respectfully invites her friends and former customers to call and examine their extensive and elegant assortment in

BONNETS, &c. 2,000 cases straw goods THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements with the Norton Straw Manufacturing Company for the sale of their goods, now offer for sale alarge assortment of STRAW HATS AND BONNETS, of every variety of fabric, style and pattern, adapted to the spring trade, which will be sold by the package at the lowest figure. Cases may be assorted to suit purchasers.

J. W. ALDEN, 63 Milk Street

50,000 COPIES IN ONE YEAR. THE ASSEMBLY'S CATECHISM TESTED BY THE

done. Mr. Randolph thought there was ment to be used as a great negro-catching machine, and that should be good for nothno instance under heaven of one nation executing the judgments of another. He had not been graduated in the modern Virginia consolidation school. Governor Virginia consolidation school. Governor the demargages of both rocking a protion to was a power in the article abready. Many thought one should be inserted. It was thought one should be inserted. It was thought one should be inserted. committed. It became the opinion of abhorrent to their general views had been the majority that they had better attach to the compact a clause giving power to Congress over that subject, the faith to

attaching to it power to Congress to act tion esteems it to be?

upon it. There it stands. Were these Are we to believe to had the power already, as the article stood, if they have any power under either of bor, or either of the subjects of either of these clauses of compact.

But so thought not John Rutledge, of South Corolina, who reported the grant of power: James Madison, of Virginia, who desired a grant of power and favored a commitment for that purpose; Governeur Morris, a high-toned Federalist, who could find constructive powers wherever Hamilton could find them, but for an express grant All these clauses were in the Confederation originally, and articles of compact there, and nobody had ever pretended that they were tives from labor, contained a grant of powanything else there. All the four clauses | er. are still in their language, in terms, in their obvious—one might almost say, in their only possible construction, articles of compact. Still, it is agreed to attach to one of them a grant of power, and not to the other three. The conventon takes out that fourth clause, makes it the first, and says Congress shall have power to determine the effect to be given to the public records of the States. Where did Congress get that power from, in either of the other clauses of compact, where it is not given? Why did Congress have that power given to them by express words in that clause, if the Government had it already in all these clauses, as they must, if they had it in either? These ment? You do it here. were not the men to waste words. There any human race which treads the face of the globe, so carefully considered in the effect of every word, as the Constitution of the United States. When the Constitutional Convention saw they had not made a grant of power in either of these four clauses, they came to the conclusion that they had better make it as to one of them. They knew what to do. They picked out that clause, put it at the head of the article, and said Congress shall have power to determine, by law, what shall be effect given to public records .--Why did they not say: "CONGRESS SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO PROVIDE FOR THE

RENDITION OF FUGITIVES FROM LABOR?" That is what they would have said had they so meant. They did not so mean, and therefore they did not say it. And this is the only reason which the ingenuity of man can divine for the omission to express a grant of power in this clause of a Constitution, which grants no powers those which, being subsidiary in their nature, are essential to the carrying into exercise of powers granted in so many words. Where they desired a power, the clause was changed. Was this a cunning device of Northern men? John Rutledge was chairman of the committee appointed on the 29th of August, that reported that clause as altered, giving the power to Congress. Mr. Pierce Butler, Gen. Pickney, and Mr. C. Pickney, the three other members from South Carolina—for there were four in all-had, each of them, had his attention called to this subject on the very day before that on which the committee was appointed, they had, each of them, alluded to it in the Convention, and nobody else had done so, in the debate of August 28th. Three members from South Caro--each having his attention specially called to the subject of fugitives from labor, on the 28th of August, that subject brought up again on the 29th. John Rutledge was chairman of the committee of five, who reported this clause on the first of September, took the ground that the power to legislate on proof and effect of public acts, must be expressly granted. On the third of September, another debate took place, on granting this power, in which Madison, Governeur Morris, Col. Mason, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Randolph participated, with various views. No one cover the implication. suggests that the clause will give a power, of implied powers had not then been strain-

Does it not make a clear case: Twould like to see those profound lawyers of New Hampshire, or Virginia, or anywhere else, clause of fugitives from labor, which was not originally there; and who put it there; and where, and how. Roger Sherman and Elbridge Gerry were induced to put it into that territory should be delivered up. there. John Rutledge put it there, in the clause of faith and credit to records; but we could not fail to understand. It conhe did not put it into the other clause. He had a reason for putting it in the one clause, and he had a reason for omitting out its history; it is easy to find what that it in the other clause. When Col. Mason, on the 22d of August, only a week before was copied from an old English compact, this clause was unanimously adopted, told made in the year 1642, between Massathe world that "every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judg
Afterwards, substantially, the same comment of Heaven on a country. Its actions cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world; they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities."

\* "He held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have power to Prevent the Increase of Staveny."

When the far-seeing Virginian, who seems to have anticipated the history of Virginia in the ninteenth century, uttered fine morial words in the Convention, do you suppose that he was contriving a Govern-suppose tha

Virginia consolidation school. Governor Morris moved to commit also a motion to give to Congress power to "determine the proceedings." Nobody dreamed that there proceedings." Nobody dreamed that there proceedings. "Nobody dreamed that there proceedings." Nobody dreamed that there proceedings. The article already. Many

tion? Mr. Madison would not suffer the John Rutledge, of South Carolina was | black and odious name of slave to be namthe chairman of the Committee to which ed in the Constitution. Is it conceivable these claims were referred to make the that he meant to enroll the hunting-down change. They took the clause which of the fugitive slave among the highest dustood last in order and transferred it to ties of the Government founded under that the head of the list where it now stands, | Constitution, as our present Administra-

Are we to believe that one-half of the men so simple as not to know whether a . Convention, being honest and firm men. grant of power was necessary to be added, in express words, to enable Congress to the prejudices, if you choose so to phrase determine the effect of public acts, rec- it, of their education; all that devotion to ords, &c., in another State? Congress the principles of liberty in the abstract. made themselves parties, without a partithe other clauses over fugitives from la- cle of inducement held out to them, without a word of remonstrance from one of them, to an eternal national slave hunt? Are we to believe this, not only without evidence, but against all the evidence?-Let me remark upon the strangeness of this fact. Among the thousand letters which were written by leading members of the Constitutional Convention, or of the State Conventions at the South, and at the North, never was there any thing produced that would lead one to suppose for a moment that the Convention, or any man in it, or any man out of it, in the year 1787, suspected that the clause relative to fugi-

> Not a solitary letter, speech, journal, memorandum, or record of any description has been brought forward, which contains the explanation which is now put upon this clause for the purpose of impairing State rights-helping to build up a consolidated system of Government, which is centralizing power, and growing stronger and stronger every day and every hour, without casting into the vortex to be swallowed up in the Federal Maelstrom, the State institution of slavery?

Do the Southern gentlemen know what they are doing? Do you mean to throw the whole power over the subject of slavery into the hands of the Federal Govern-

Do gentlemen desire that two-thirds of is not a document in the language of the white men of the country—aye, a great many more than two-thirds very soon, for by the next census we shall have at least twenty-one millions of white people at the North, and nine millions, at the utmost, at South-do gentlemen desire that those twenty-one millions of the people should take this subject of slavery into their hands -to let it agitate, and agitate, and convulse the whole nation, until it shall finally be treated as it will be treated, if it becomes the fuel of a universal conflagration through this land. Let Southern statesmen take warning in this matter. I desire to stand upon the Constitution, your only rock of safety, in this terrible future, glimpes of which are opening upon us— to stand there, because I think I can stand there safely, and nowhere else.

When I said that John Rutledge of Sonth Carolina was the man who reported the grant of power in the one clause, but that he did not report any such grant in another clause, I had not exhausted the ar- tion as a single item, showing the adaptation except those given in so many words, or gument. The clauses underwent another This matter was committed to a committee of eleven for revision. It came back essentially in the same shape. Who was upon the committee of revision? Charles Cotesworth Pickney of South Carolina was one of that committee of eleven. His attention had been drawn to that subject, the reclamation of fugitive slaves, for he had not only taken part in the discussion of the subject on the 28th, but he was the individual member who first introduced it to the notice of the Convention. If he wanted a grant of power, he knew how it was to be expressed, for the clause in which the grant of power was inserted on the same day that the fugitives from labor clause was adopted, was also before that committee. James Madison, a sound and a keen constitutional lawyer, was one of that committee. Luther Martin of Maryland was also of that committee. If ever there was a strict constructionist, Luther Martin was one; and he also, as well as Mr. Mad-

too, in such a manner that it requires to be sharpened by a judicial decision to dis-Williamson of North Carolina was also although none be expressed. The doctrine of that committee. Here were the men who would look to the interests of the ed so far. No one suggests a power over fugitives from labor. Slaveocracy had or express a grant of power, why did they not then ventured so far. It would have been rejected at once. But the clause as it stands passed unanimously.

or express a grant or power, why did they not put it there?

They have not put it there? Perhaps they did not want it; perhaps they wanted the did not want it; perhaps they wanted the power, but knew they could not have it. One or the other is the natural and true interpretation. This clause came from show us how the power was put into this the ordinance of 1787, passed by the Congress of the Confederation—a clause that there should be no slavery northwest of the

ison, was a sound constitutional lawyer,

ly,) who reviewed this matter the other

day, will allow. If the committee in-

tended a grant of power, would Luther

Martin have left it to be implied, and that,

as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bay-

tained no grant of power. It is not macompact was, and whence it came. It was copied from an old English compact,

the Southwest as well as the Northwest. It was defeated by the vote of Mr. Spraight of State of North Carolina. If Spraight had been a Jeffersonian Democrat flat [Here the hammer fell.]

## The Jarmer.

From the Farmer and Artizan.

A TRIP TO LOWER CANADA. MR. SEAVY:-Having lately had occasion to spend a few days in different localities products and the prospects of that region, may not be uninteresting to our readers. We should be constantly on the alert for hints and suggestions relative to the great busicasionally to go out ourselves,—away from home and to study this subject under other skies, and to learn of a different people. the people who till the soil are different in language, and different in cast of character Their climate is colder, they, oftener than we, receive fresh importations from the hyperborean regions. We have had occasion to travel by the backs of their noble rivers; we have observed the timber of their forests, and we have seen their plains under the hand of the cultivator, and we are prepared

As a general thing we could not fail to notice the strength, the fertility and the forwardness of the soil in Canada. The land valuable as that which constitutes the valley of the Connecticut. In passing north, to-wards Sherbrooke, the eye gazes upon hun-dreds of acres of excellent land teeming with heavy crops of grain, and they were more forward than similar crops upon the seaboard of the New England States. The methods of cultivation are the same as with us, and the tillers of the soil are Yankees; but as you go further North and enter the French districts, every thing changes. In one hour's ride by the cars from Melbourne towards Montreal, you come to a dense wilderness of perfectly level land, consecrated to diminutive cedars, and to croaking frogs. At St. Hyacinthe the land is perfectly and if continues so until you reach Montreal If you take your stand upon Beloeil mountain, you will find yourself in the centre of an almost interminable plain. For sixty miles, the eye roams over cultivated meadow lands, dotted here and there by pretty French cottages. The land is excellent, but the inducements to cultivate it are mesura bly withdrawn by their miserable feudal system. The land is under restrictions. It was at an early period, granted to seignors, who exacted one-twelfth of all the proceeds arising from the sale of the lands. This would include a twelfth of the improvements also, and these seignorial dues were paid as often as the land was sold. Strange as it may seem, while this sytsem has been abolished for many years in the county from which it originated, it continues in parts of Canada to this day. The mill privileges were exclusively the property of the seignors. The whole of the beautiful island of Montreal is a seignory, and owned by the catholic priests. What encouragement is there to improve the soil under such a system? But in spite of these restrictions, the land is rendered productive, but not so much so, as it would be under our own cultivation. It is better fitted for cereal products, and immense quantities of grain are transported to the States

Jacques Cartier, in 1539, surveyed the island of Montreal, and from the luxuriant productions of the choicest fruits and vegtables, he styled it the "garden of Canada." Richer land we have never seen, and a visit to Bonsecour market would show what glorious fruits and vegetables are produced in those northern latitudes. We would menof the region for raising poultry, that 3000 barrels of eggs, 80 dozen in a barrel packed in two bushels of oats are sent to the States a different countries. every week from Bonsecour market alone.-The Revere house in Boston is wholly supplied with melons and poultry from this market, and the trade with the States is con-

stantly increasing.

We would mention that the whole region in and about Montreal abounds in a fine quality of limestone, used for building and manufacturing purposes. The exports of the towns in the district of St. Hyacynthe are lime and ashes

As you pass down the St. Lawrence, you find the old methods of farming still in vogue. They despise all change, satisfied to live in simple comforts without the worry of improvement. Here the farmers singe their pigs, when they have killed them, and lespise the use of hot water, just as farmers do in Normandy and in many parts of Europe. This pig singeing is a great event, and on one occasion, during the rebellion, the singeing of two or three pigs on a hill side at night, caused the Quebec garrison

The prospects of Canada are measurably brightening. Before long this feudal system, this relic of the miserable ages will be abolished, and new encouragments will be given to labor. The opening of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad, will be a great event for the Canadas, and will hasten the march for the Canadas, and will nasten the infarch of improvement. Yankee science and skill will take the place of the inefficient wornout methods of the dark ages. Man is a progressive animal; he needs only to be placed under circumstances favorable to development, and he will make himself happy, and thus attain the high objects of his existence. We cannot help congratulating ourselves, that we are free from the incubus of priestly misrule, by which that beautiful country is weighed down. We are thankful that we have no restrictions upon our soil. We are glad that more and more encouragements are lent every year to the agriculturist. Before long we hope to see a bureau of agriculture, with liberal sums appropriated for introducing and naturalizing new seeds, new roots, and trees with a view to agric as well as advancement in things of a minor importance, and the character of Cincinatus will be found in modern as in ancient times.

Do Farmers Read? We have often heard the remark that the Farming class of community are not a reading class. This we believe to be wrong, at any rate we know it does not belong to this or to this section of country. With less eptions than belong to other pursuits, we eve the Farmers of our State and prob-

unfit and unsusceptible for anything good and

than perhaps any other class.

It has also been a question whether the of the farmer best calculated for a s best calculated to make thinking men and women, as we believe it is, then we believe it is best calculated to promote the moral feelngs, and prompt men to good acts, than any

The assertion that the farming community are not as a class intelligent and well informed, is an error, and any discerning eye will readily see, at our usual gatherings of that young women, that will at once convince him of the error, and make him feel a just pride in the intellectual superiority of the Ameri-can youth, over that class in the old world.—

The Age of Horses.

The principle indications of a horses' age are found in his teeth, and in some cases the best judges have been deceived by these indications, especially after the horse has passed the age of eight years. A horse has twenty-four double teeth, four tushes, and twelve front teeth. The marks by which the age is determined are found in the front teeth and tushes. When the colt is but a few weeks old the twelve fore teeth make their appearance. These are short, round, white and ance. These are short, round, white and very different from the horse teeth, or the second set he has when he becomes older .he changes two other—one on each side of those first changed. After he has passed his fourth year four new teeth start out one on a few minutes have expired withdraw the has eight horse or second teeth, and four of re-place it in the solution, to which add and are the ones bearing the marks of his a new supply of sulphate of copper, the layer age—they are hollow and in the cavity is a black spot. They generally make their appearance when the colt is four years and a halfold. At five the tushes make their appearance with copper into a solution of soda, then wipe, clean, and polish with chalk. ance and about the same time the four remaining teeth of the first set are shed .-At six the tushes are small, sharp and white, around which a circle of young growing flesh may be seen. At this age the black marks on the corner teeth will have arrived very nearly to their extremity. At seven the two middle teeth fill up; and at eight all the teeth are completed and the black marks

From this time forward the means of deciding upon the age of a horse is much more uncertain. It depends much upon the con-stitution and natural vigor of the animal the treatment he has received both as to labor and food, but a person of experience in such matters can judge very nearly. If his teeth meet even and shut close, are clean and look white, the gums plump and of a good color it is fain to conclude that he is not over nine years old. After this age the gums shrink, the teeth begin to appear longer and turn yellow-the tushes appear somewhat blunted; and at ten the cavity on the inside of the upper tushes are filled up. At eleven the teeth will appear very long, dark colored and foul, but will generally meet even until he has past twelve when the upper jaw will shut over the under one. After he passes thirteen his tushes will be either worn to the stump, or long, black and foul.

After a horse has passed his prime, a hollowness of his temples will be perceived.— He will lose some of the full plump appearance that he formerly exhibited, and his hair will not retain that gloss and brightness which is characteristic of youth, vigor and

A Suggestion to Agricultural Societies.

Mr. Seaver: Having for several days past been employed in holding a "breaking up" plow where the ground was stocked with an a different course ought to be adopted by our Maine Agricultural Societies in selecting their ground for plowing matches. It has heretofore been the custom to take a plot of ground, free from stone, level and frequently approximating to sand. Now to put on trial the skill of the plowman and teamster, strength of team and quality of plow, it is in my opinion, essential that the ground should be a sample of the State at large i. e. inclining to be "stony." In a free easy soil without stones, I have known the old fashioned plow to run, after being started right, fifteen or twenty rods without a holder and make good work, when on hard rocky land, with a holder, it would make sad havor with the turf. For one I should be pleased to see a somewhat sideling, hard, rough piece of ground staked off, then skill and strength must be brought into exercise and quality of plow tested—all these things by the adjudging committee would be taken into consideration and the prize awarded to the most meritorious of course. Almost any old and the country volunteers to turn out, under the belief that the light seen was that of a beacon fire, and that the enemy were at hand.

The prospects of Canada are measurably

Winthrop, Sept. 1852. P. S. In my communication vol. 1 no. 5, page 136 in sixth line the word "alburnum" occurs which I think I wrote "branches" in lieu of—in fact it would not make sense with-

Mode of Preserving Animal and Vegeta-ble Substances.

This consists in impregnating, saturating, or coating the substance to be preserved with a weak solution of arsenic, alone, or combined with other materials. The solution is obtained by boiling an arsenous acid in water until it is dissolved, and the fluid becomes clear and transparent. The proportion of arsenic to water is one pound to 49 gallons; and care should be taken not to allow the fire to touch the sides of the boiler above the water, which would cause the arsenic to subwater, which would cause the arsenic to sublimate, and act injuriously on the health of the makers or workmen. The quantity of water evaporated should be replaced by the same quantity of fresh water, in order that the relative proportions above mentioned may be maintained. Or a concentrated solution may be formed by dissolving one pound of arsenic in 5 gallons of water, which can be preserved for any length of time in wooden vessels until required for use, when every 5 gallons must be diluted with 35 gallons of water. The article may either be immersed solution by exhaustion or pressure. When the solution is required to dry quickly, 6 pounds of alum to 1 pounds of arsenic, 6 pounds of alum to 1 pounds of potash, 40 gallons of water. To preserve timber immersed in water from decay and the ravages of the worm, it is to be painted over with the solution mixed with oil or any suitable tarry matter. Farner and Mechanic.

Cemented Cellars.

Frequent inquiries are made on this sub-ect. Cellars plastered at the sides and on he bottom with hydraulic cement will keep ut the water without a drain, and will ex-lude rats, provided the work has been done on the best manner. Imperfectly executed, the no rat, with all the cunning of a politician, can ever make his way. It will be as dry as a floor, and fruit, vegetables, and other articles may be placed directly upon it without fear of dampness. It will not very soon wear out nor decay .- Gennesee Farmer.

To Cover Iron with a Coating of Copper. It is well known that if a plate of iron be immersed in a solution of sulphate of cop per; it speedily becomes coated with the copper in solution; but the copper thus de-posited on the surface of the metal does not

firm as an electrotype deposit

The process is as follows:—Polish the Between the age of two and three years old iron by rubbing it well with cream of tartar, the colt sheds two upper and two under central teeth, which are replaced with horse place the metal thus polished in hydrochloric teeth. Between the age of three and four acid, diluted with three times its volume of each side of those last named, and then he iron and rub it with a piece of cloth; then the colts or first set remaining. The last other portion of sulphate of copper. By folnamed new teeth stand next to the tushes lowing this plan, adding at each immersion

Improvement in the Dressing of Felt Hats

Elijah Sturdevant, Jr., of Brookfield, Conn., has taken measures to secure a patent for a most valuable improvement in the dressing of felt hats, previous to the finishing operation. By the present process of preparing colored felt hats prior to the finishling act, they are stiffened in shellac varnish before being colored, and this stiffening has to be set and cleared with acids and alkalies. The felt hats so treated have to be blocked twice; they are very difficult to color; the stiffening is generally distributed unevenly throughout the hat body and they have a greyish surface and are liable to be glazed when finishing by pressing. The improvement of Mr. Sturde vant does away with the acid and alkali processes, and the double blocking. The hats treated by the improved process look twenty five per cent better, and can be prepared at one half the cost, and in one tenth of the time. The hats by the new process are stiff ened after they are colored; no acid nor alkali is used at all, and the whole process is exceedingly simple and cheap, and does not require half the care, skill nor trouble of the old processes. We look upon this improvement as a very valuable one to hat manufacturers. turers .- Scientifie American.

Machine for Digging Potatoes.

Francis C. Schaffer, of the city of Brooklyn, has taken measures to secure a patent for an improvement in machines for digging potatoes. The machine embraces a scoop, a brush cylinder, an endless apron, connected by a movable frame, by operating which the scoop is made to enter the ground the required distance, and raise up the potatoes, which, by a cylinder having a revolving brush, the potatoes are brought forward from the scoop to the endless apron, which carries them away, and deposits them in a receptacle at the back of the frame. machine is designed to be worked by horses; the bottom of the scoop, also the bottom of the receptacle for the potatoes, is formed of bars, to separate the dirt from the potatoes; the brash also removes the dirt, so that they are rendered very clean. New Carpet Loam.—We saw in operation on Monday, at Mr. Bickford's machine shop

in this city, a new carpet loom, the invention of John Goulding, Esq., a gentleman of wellknown mechanical ingenuity. It is much more compact, and occupies much less room, than any other carpet loom now in use; re-quiring a space 20 by 10 feet in a room ten feet high. It weaves nearly twice as many colors as any other 'loom, of any pattern o Brussels carpeting that may be desired; and performs the work with much neatness and precision; and gives to the web a high finish. It is a beautiful machine, of great simplicity in its costruction, and all the parts apparently so adjusted as to be durable in operation. It is much superior to any carpet loom now in use.—Worcester Palladium.

To make a Horse follow you.—You may make a horse follow you in ten minutes. Go to the horse, rub his face, jaw, and chin, leading him about, saying to him, 'Come along"—a constant tone is necessary. By taking him away from other persons and horses, repeat the rubbing, leading and stopping. Sometimes turn him around all ways, and keep his attention by saying. "Come and keep his attention by saying, "Come along." With some horses it is important to whisper to them, as it liftes the secret and gentles the horse; you may use any word you please but be constant in your tone of voice. The same will cause all horses to follow.

The temperance cause is not without friends. The temperance cause is not without friends. Politicians are dearly in love with it. They have always known it to be a goood cause. They have ever felt a deep interest in its success. They have deplored the injury which it has recieved from its professed friends, They are continually poorpussying the temperance people, and most feelingly beseeching them to move cautiously, and be sure not to ruin the cause. It is amusing to hear these tender hearted people talk. None grieve so profoundly over tue injudicious measures, and to hear them talk, one would suppose that the foundly over the injudicious measures, and to hear them talk, one would suppose that the cause never had such friends—that they were doing everything in their power to advance its interests and to remove the evils of intemperance. Ha! ha! This temperance cause is a troublesome matter for politicians. It is making a sad wreck-of-political hopes and dreams, and splitting parties in pieces. There is no help for the matter. The question cannot be headed off. Charles taught the Russians how to fight. Our people are fearning of the enemy. Though parties are hurled into chaos, and political schemes driven into native obscurity, the temperance Reform must move on. It is cool for such men to make such pretensions—it is barefaced. From the recking pits where drunken electors are dragged to the polls, these

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!!

DURCHASERS IN THIS VICINITY, VISITING PORTLAND, IN WANT OF A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF CLOTHING, for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

No. 6 under the United States Rotel. WHERE CAN BE FOUND A LARGE AND MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Fashionable Ready made Clothing

the city—manufactured by the best of workmen, and from the newest style of goods, of best ready made clothing which can be found in this or any other city.

GARMENTS MADE OT ORDER, From NEW and DESIRABLE GOODS, selected from this Spring's importation—together with a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for gentlemen's wear. IF Before purchasing please call at No. 6, under the United States Portland.

J. W. & C. N. BALLOU.

Portland, May 12, 1852 .- tf

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DE-BILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. Jackson

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

sessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching pow-ers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

[From the "Boston Bee,"]

or said Dec. 22d...... The editor said, Dec. 22d—
"Dr. Hoofand's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure

LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENTINE. They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without with hey are spurious.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, Philadely Also for Sale by HENRY H. HAY, Portland Maine. Dec. 12.-17

## READ! READ!!

YOU'TH and MANHOOD. A vigorous Life or a premature Death. KINKELIN on SELF PRESERVATION Only 25 ents.

THIS BOOK, JUST PUBLISHED, IS FILLED with useful information, on the infirmities and dis-READ THIS BOOK.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save an unally thousands of lives.

Parents by reading it will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

37 A remittance 6125 cents, enclosed in a letter, ad-

FIFTEEN YEARS

ly rely upon his skill as a physician. sons at a distance may address Dr, K. by letter paid,) and be cured at home.

DR. G. BENJAMIN SMITH'S SUGAR-COATED Indian Vegetable Pills. and alone, unparalleled; the SICK MAN'S Friend, as the complaints for which these Pills are highly com-led are the following, viz.;

is the complement of variations to be at a signy conisometry and the complement of the control r practice.

<sup>2</sup> been over 175,000 boxes sold in Maine sees must be careful to examine the box which entine unless G. BENJ. SMITH is written with has an engraved Indian figure, crossed with Price 25 conts.
Offices, 179 GREENWICH STREET, New-WASHINGTON ST., Boston.
reappointed in every town and village in the

GRAVE STONES!! THE SUBSCRIBER having on hand a large assortment of FOREIGN and DO-MESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TOMB

310 CONGRESS STREET All orders promptly attended to and sat STOCK, WORK and PRICES.

J. H. COOK Portland, Nov. 25, 1851.

The Works of Rev. L. Woods, D. D. IN FIVE VOLS., 8 mo. PRICE \$10. THE THIRD EDITION of the above valuable work is just published by JOHN P. JEWEFT & CO.

17 and 19 Cornbill, Boston For sale by the principal booksellers. Beston, May 12. OLD SALT HOUSE.

JAMES OAKES No. 49 Long Wharf, Boston. Importer and dealer in all kinds of SALT, Wholesale and Retail at lowest cash prices.

THE WORLD RENOWNED CHOLERA DISENTARY. and DIARRICEA

## CORDIAL

MRS. F. KIDDER'S Cholera-Morbus Dysentary and Diarrhea CORDIAL,

STANDS unparalleled in the annals of history as a

. . CHOLERA;

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA (both recent and protracted :)

SUMMER COMPLAINTS OF CHIEDREN; SEA SICKNESS; GENERAL DEBILITY, and FEVER and AGUE.

Bowel Complaints of Children while Teething,

CAUTION.

MIES. E. KIDDER.

H. H. HAY, Wholesale and Retail Agent, Nos. 15 and 7 Market Square, Portland, Me.
June 18: 4m

SOLE PROPRIETORA

30,000 copies sold in four weeks. THE GREAT AMERICAN TALE,

Uncle Tom's Cabin. OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY,

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

FOR THRILLING delineation of character, and pow-or of description, this work is unrivalled. It has been denominated, and with truth, THE STORY OF THE AGE!

The fact that thirty thousand copies have been sold in ur weeks, is evidence sufficient of its unbounded popular

y appeared in the public journals.

For sale by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

17 and 19 Cornhill, BOSTON.

Boston, May 18, 1852.

IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION, (two volumes already published,) THE WRITINGS OF

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. VOL. I.—Comprising his celebrated Lecture to the Working Men in the United States on Scepticism, in-cluding Six Discourses on Intemperance; a book which should be owned and read by every American

vol. II.—Just published, containing the reverend author's occasional Discourses. A volume which we hesitate not to say is unsurpassed by any similar production in the English language. Here is a mine of intellectual and religious wealth, for the clergyman, the student, or man of business.

For sale by JOHN P. SEWETT & CO.,

17 and 19 Cornhill, BOSTON.

Boston, May 18, 1852.

Boston, May 18, 1852. 1y MUSIC! MUSIC!!



MANUFACTORY. 396 CONGRESS STREET, PORTLAND, ME.,

(Opposite the New England House) THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of SERAPHINES, KEED URGANS. CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS

uch for quickness and quality of tone, and style of ish, are not surpassed in this country.

in the most approved styles, at prices that can- CARHART'S PATENT MELODEON. in the most approved styles, at prices that san not fail to give satisfaction.

Every variety of C A R V E D and ORNAMENTAL work executed in good style.

Persons in want of the above work, will find it for their interest to call at the property of the

Design and heard, to give them the preference over all others.

Dealers and all others in want of COOD MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, will find it for their interest to call at our manufactory before purchasing elsewhere.

Our sales-room is constantly open for visitors, and all are invited to call and examine for themselves, whether they wish to purchase or not.

All instruments made by us are warranted. Orders from abroad protaptly attended to.

Organs, Reed Organs, Seraphines, Me lodeons, and Accordions tuned and repair ed in the very best manner.

HASTINGS & PHILBROOK.

Portland, Me., Nov 18, 1851.

NOAH HANSON,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, W. 1. Goods, Country Produce, &c. OF THE BEST QUALITY.

No. 296 Congress Street,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Deceember 18, 1851—tf.

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE. Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cts per 10.